

Major advances made in Londo

By Len Rockingham
Star London Correspondent

LONDON — On Friday morning last week — in the open air with the clouds blowing overhead but, fortunately, no rain falling — two important steps forward were taken in Britain's relations with the Arab world.

One was the beginning of the Arab League delegation's visit to London, an event much postponed and agonized over since the delegation visited Washington, Paris, Moscow and Peking last autumn. The other step forward was that for the first time ever a British Prime Minister met, and was fully briefed on the Palestinian case, by a member of the Palestine National Council.

The visit began officially with the delegation's leader, His Majesty King Hussein, reviewing a guard of honour of the First Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, while the band played music by Mozart. It was a dignified and fitting way for the British government to honour the King and the delegation, and also to demonstrate its intention to bring to an end an unfortunate episode in Anglo-Arab relations.

After the ceremony the prime minister, Mrs. Thatcher, shook hands with all the members of the delegation, including the Palestinian representative, Prof. Wafiq Al-Khalidi, a tall and impressive figure in the group. Then the Arab leaders and the British ministers walked across the parade ground to Number Ten Downing Street, where they began serious talks on the Middle East. Later they had lunch and then went to Buckingham Palace, where all members of the



His Majesty King Hussein addresses a London press conference on the Arab League team's talks (AP wirephoto)

delegation were received by the queen.

At a news conference on Saturday, King Hussein said that the mission in London had been a success, and that Anglo-Arab relations were once again as they should have been. The point was taken up by Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, who said that the meeting had taken place in a good atmosphere.

As well as long expostulations of their respective cases by King Hussein and Mrs. Thatcher, there was also a detailed exposition of the Palestinian case by Prof. Al-Khalidi. Officials said later that they could not recall a previous occasion when

the prime minister had heard directly from a Palestinian the arguments for a state being formed in the West Bank and Gaza.

So, despite the fact that in the end Mrs. Thatcher did not meet an actual member of the PLO, she did hear the Palestinian case in full. And relations between Britain and the Arab world were restored to good health. This may indeed be followed by a reinstatement of Mr. Pym's visit to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf, which was to have taken place in January.

Over the weekend, Mr. Pym held separate talks with the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Syria and Morocco. All of this is most satisfactory in both sides, and probably more than either could have expected when the crisis over the Arab League visit first blew up in December.

But the significance of the visit has changed since then. It now has a new importance, coming as it did after the Palestine National Council meeting in Algiers, and near to the end of the time in which President Reagan's peace plan has any reasonable chance of success. So it has to be asked whether the mission to London achieved anything more than a restoration of good Anglo-Arab relations. Did it, indeed, improve the chances of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East where, in the words of King Hussein, conditions are extremely grave and where the position in the occupied territories is extremely dangerous?

Non-starter

The answer to these questions is, I think, yes — but only up to a point. The major obstacle to peace is, as everyone acknowledges, Israeli intransigence — and the Israelis were in no way convinced by the London talks. The major question

in everyone's minds was whether the States could influence Israel to take steps which could make a new peace round possible.

Mr. Pym voiced this feeling when he said the Israelis had shown themselves ready to withdraw from Lebanon and were prepared to accept the West Bank which was quiet, to the Reagan Plan apart from other options. Without these issues being laid to rest, the King has made this point clear.

Thus there was great importance in the meeting in London on Saturday between King and Mr. Philip Habib, the American East negotiator, who was on his way to endeavour to get the talks about a withdrawal from Lebanon moving.

The other point which emerged from the meeting was that Britain is now prepared to use its influence to get the peace moving. After meeting the Arab leaders, Thatcher went on Monday to a meeting of the European Community in Brussels, where she said that on several occasions she had made strong representations to the Israelis to try to persuade them to stop in place of settlements.

In Britain's view, therefore, the talks have already played their part by demonstrating moves, at the PLO summit and elsewhere, in special appreciation of the confidence put in by both King Hussein and Mr. Pym. It is now up to all nations in the West — European partners and the United States — to bring the maximum influence to bear on Israel.

The Jerusalem Star

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Israel makes 41 arrests on Land Day

By Star Staff Writer
with agency dispatches

AMMAN—Scattered violent demonstrations erupted in Israel and the occupied Arab territories on Wednesday as Palestinians marked the Day of the Land, commemorating the 1976 killings of Arabs in a land dispute.

The military command and police spokesmen described the Land Day observances as more orderly than in past years, but the totals of injuries and arrests were virtually identical to last year's.

Authorities combed 41 Arabs arrested and 13 persons, including three tourists, were injured in stone-throwing incidents.

In Amman, meanwhile, a rally was held in Al-Husseini Youth City in solidarity with the Arabs of occupied Palestine. A large number of people attended, including senior government officials, cabinet ministers and National Consultative Council members.

Among those speaking at the Amman rally were Izzed Al-Khalil, Muhammad Faris Ramadan, Dr. Abdul-Karim Tubehshat, Abdul-Rahim Omar, Muqbil Al-Monimil, Nizar Jandaneh, Haila Al-Bashir, Dr. Sulaiman Arabiyat and Muhammad Al-Khreisun.

Demonstrations also took place in Lebanon.

The central rally of Land Day was held in the Galilee town of Sakhrine. Some 10,000 people congregated in the town square after a march from the nearby villages of Arab and Dair Hanna.

Members of the local council kept the crowd in order and the police did not intervene to pull down Palestinian flags that were hoisted from poles and houses.

Slogans behind the speakers' podium included "No Confiscation, No Annexation" and "Development Yes, Judaisation No." The marches chanted "Palestine from Sakhrine to Beirut, One Land, One People, One Nation."

In Beirut, the Lebanese army dispersed several hundred Palestinian demonstrators and nine were arrested, police and army spokesmen said.

A Lebanese army spokesman said some of those who were detained for disorderly conduct were released, but declined to give numbers.

Witnesses said demonstrators were marking the Day of the Land. An Italian officer of the Multinational Peacekeeping Force who watched the demonstration said about 100 people marched through the streets on the outskirts of the Bouj Al-Banjeh Palestinian refugee camp. He said the crowd later grew to 600 before the army broke it up an hour after the protest began.

Slogans saying "Land Day — PLO" were written on the walls in the area.

Qaddoumi stresses firm stand on Palestine rights

By Leila G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Palestine Liberation Organization insists on having a full role in the international efforts for peace, and also insists that Palestinian representation at these efforts not be abused, says PLO Political Department Chief Farouq Qaddoumi. Mr. Qaddoumi told The Star, "We refuse to let some others represent the PLO."

"After the meeting of the Palestine National Council, we of the PLO believe that peace in the Middle East area cannot be achieved without the Palestinians receiving their full national rights to their state, their right to self-determination, and the return of the refugees to their lands."

Mr. Qaddoumi was speaking shortly before his departure after a two-day visit to Jordan. He had been expected to attend Palestinian-Jordanian talks which have been postponed indefinitely. He told The Star that he was here to discuss bilateral relations and new developments in the Middle East, as well as to strengthen Arab solidarity in the face of new challenges.

The bases for any peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis are known to the world, he said. These are an independent Palestinian state on the basis of the 1947 UN Partition Plan, the recognition of the people of Palestine to return to their homes from which they have been uprooted and the recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Farouq Qaddoumi

The framework of such a peace, he continued, is the United Nations.

Asked about the PLO position on UN Security Council Resolution 242, Mr. Qaddoumi said that it was not accepted by the PLO. The Palestine National Council (PNC) had rejected it as an adequate basis for a permanent solution. "In our opinion, the Reagan initiative cannot be considered as a sound basis for any just political settlement in the Middle East," he added. A decision on this matter was taken at the last session of the PNC.

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King Hussein and Sultan Qaboos view modern equipment of the Queen Alia Heart Institute. To the King's right is Maj. Gen. Dr. Daoud Hananu (Petra Photo)

King, Sultan perform twin hospital opening

By Leila G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein and Sultan Qaboos of Oman performed dual opening ceremonies of ultra-modern medical facilities at the King Hussein Medical Centre on Wednesday. The King opened the Farah Royal Jordanian Rehabilitation Centre, and the Sultan the JD 7 million Queen Alia Heart Institute.

functions of the two centres. Later, the guests toured the two centres, and observed two open-heart operations being performed.

Unique heart centre

The Queen Alia Heart Institute was built through a generous donation of Sultan Qaboos. Although officially inaugurated only yesterday, it has been in full use since 17 March 1982. The 100-bed hospital has already received 12,000 outpatients, 1,882 admissions, and has seen 608 operations performed. Of these, 498 were open heart operations, which include congenital cases, valves replacements and mitral bypasses.

One of the most modern cardiac centres in the world, it is unique in the Middle East and receives all Jordanian civilian cases as well as patients referred by the ministries of health of several Arab countries, who have special agreements with the centre. There are four operating theatres, two with observation domes.

The administrators of the institute say that their gross mortality rate is only 5.2 per cent, their net 3.6 per cent and post-operative mortality is set at 4.2 per cent. These figures, well within the

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Beirut court gives camp land back to its owner

BEIRUT (API) — The Higher Civil Court has ruled that the Lebanese government must evacuate inhabitants of the Alieh-Alieh Palestinian refugee camp in southern Lebanon within six months or pay the Lebanese owner of the land nearly \$90,000 the independent daily An-Nihar newspaper reported on Wednesday.

The newspaper and the verdict was pronounced Tuesday in favour of Lebanese proprietor who sued the government for taking his 56,767-square-kilometre land and giving it to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), which in turn settled some 2,347 Palestinian refugees in what is now known as the Alieh-Alieh camp, located on a hill overlooking the southern Lebanese coastal city of Sidon 40 kilometres south of Beirut.

The court ruled that unless the inhabitants were evacuated within six months, the Lebanese government will pay the landowner the equivalent of \$90,000 plus an annual sum of 90 cents for each square kilometre until the full evacuation of all the camp's inhabitants is completed, and the land is returned to its owner, according to An-Nihar. The paper identified the proprietor as Valia Hanno Wakim.

The report was confirmed by court officials on Wednesday. The officials, who requested anonymity, said the case was the first of its kind in Lebanon.

EEC Spring Festival takes off on Sunday



Jean Jankis

Continued from page 1

Six other musical groups are scheduled. The Langenhagen Symphonic Brass Orchestra of West Germany will play from 3-6 April; British rock group Magna Carta—in a return performance on the sixth and seventh; prize-winning French pianist Erik Berchoi on the eighth and 11th, and Italian guitar virtuoso Maestro Gasbaroni on 9 and 10 April.

Two jazz concerts are planned, by Imly's Gashini Oetel and Frey-Tepold-Guriu of West Germany—the former on 16 and 17 April and the latter on 21 April. A rousing, energetic performance is promised by Greece's Parthenon Folk Troupe, from 12-14 April; and excellent family entertainment by the Northern Black Light Theatre from the UK, from 18-20 April. Cinema connoisseurs can see Luchino Visconti's "L'Innocente" on 19 and 20 April.

Most of these events are scheduled for the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman, but further details as to location, timing and ticket prices can be obtained from the EEC Delegation on 668191, or at the embassies of the various countries represented. Tickets are also on sale at selected hotels and bookstores.

Every day from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., at the Royal Cultural Centre, fascinating exhibitions will be on display. An EEC Commission exhibition explains co-operation between Jordan and the communities; a British one contains facsimiles

of ancient Qur'ans and bindings, and France has sent a collection of the works of contemporary artists. But perhaps the most fascinating will be an Italian exhibition of working models based on Leonardo da Vinci's "engineering" sketches, and the German National Museum's presentation of "Treasures of Astronomy", showing how Arabs influenced the discoveries of medieval Europe.

The latter exhibition, a 41-piece collection, is considered especially notable. The collection, on its first trip outside Germany, is priceless and has been insured at DM 10 million.

Accompanying the German exhibition are Mrs. Karin Holzamer, from the Nuremberg museum's graphic section, and Dr. Johannes Willers, curator of its department of arms, armour and scientific instruments.

Mrs. Holzamer told The Star that two astrolabes, which are among the museum's most outstanding exhibits, were chosen to be shown as something that could bring the German and Jordanian peoples together.

Dr. Willers said the astrolabe, an Arab invention, is a model of the cosmos which if cut across the equator, figuratively speaking, would reflect on a plane surface the position of the earth and the stars. There are only 15 known original astrolabes made before AD 1300. The museum has two of them, and sent both with this exhibition.

They are made of brass inlaid with silver. The first was made in Saragossa, Spain, by Ahmad ben Mohammad Al-Naqash, in the year of the Hijra 472, (AD 1079/80), and is the oldest preserved astrolabe. It was given to the museum in the late 19th century, by a patron who had bought it in a Rome antique market.

Dr. Willers said that this instrument is a symbol of the common roots of the Middle East and Europe. It was made for an Arab ruler, King Al-Mudhaffar Taqi Al-Din, and was later used by the father of European astronomy, Mrs. Holzamer added that instruments like this were used until the 18th century.



Ernst Mueller with the Langenhagen Orchestra

Famous German brass band offers a wide range of wares

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN—Jordan, which got a taste of German musical virtuosity with the visit of the Bamberg Symphony Orchestra last year, will be treated to another angle of Germany's musical repertory during the EEC Spring Festival.

Those of us who know of but have not heard the famous German "oom-pa-pa" brass band sound will get the chance to correct that deficiency when the Langenhagen Symphonic Brass Orchestra performs. But this is not an ensemble limited to the traditional beer-hall sound; the Langenhagens apply their horns and reeds to compositions from almost every musical genre.

The world-famous Langenhagen Symphonic Brass Orchestra, whose 58 musicians will introduce Jordan to the sound of German brass for the first time, will start their visit with a concert at the Roman Theatre in Jerash at 3:30 p.m. This concert will constitute a 60-minute "introduc-

tion" to the orchestra's broad repertory which ranges from classical music to old-fashioned jazz.

After that introduction, the orchestra will play a Gala Concert at the Royal Cultural Centre on April 8 p.m. Two more concerts will follow on the 9th and 10th of April.

The Langenhagen orchestra, founded in 1848 and led by Music Director Ernst Mueller, has travelled to Britain, France, Belgium, Spain, the United States, Brazil, the Soviet Union, and Australia. The band has recorded 12 albums which are popular in Germany.

In 4 April Gala Concert, the Langenhagen orchestra will play, among others, classical music, operetta pieces and famous German songs. In the last concert the orchestra will perform pages in its repertory, contemporary music from operetta, musicals, American songs and the Big Band sound.

DLDNA plans three-month book fiesta

AMMAN — The Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA) is planning a three-month series of activities during the next three months to mark the occasion of National Book Week.

National Book Week starts on 1 April. DLDNA Director-General Ahmad Shattas told The Star. The activities planned mostly comprise book exhibitions in various parts of the country.

The programme for April includes:

- April 2-7: Exhibition of Jordanian books, at Yarmouk University
- April 4-11: Exhibition of historical photographs
- April 9-15: Arabic book exhibition
- April 14: Opening of the Wadi Musa public library
- April 20: Awards ceremony for winners of reading contests, in co-operation with the Al-Wadi public library project
- April 26: Jordanian book exhibition in Jerash Municipality
- April 28-31: Exhibition of intellectual social production in co-operation with the College of Social Services

Society president chairs Geneva meeting

Red Crescent takes new steps

By Hamdan Abu Haj
Special to the Star

AMMAN — The Jordan National Red Crescent Society will soon build a mother and child-care centre in Karak, and is to mount a widespread programme of first-aid training, according to Society President Ahmad Abu Qoura.

Dr. Abu Qoura, speaking of the society's future plans, said it hoped to train enough people that at least one member of every household would be able to administer first aid. The society will also continue to maintain contacts, through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), to try to give aid to the civilian people of the occupied Arab territories.

Dr. Abu Qoura, who chairs the standing committee of the ICRC, spoke to The Star on his return last week from presiding over committee meetings in Geneva. He said the meeting had been held because of the need to amend the Red Cross charter of 1922, taking into account new humanitarian laws around the world and new developments affecting the ICRC and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

The recent meeting also set the agenda for the scheduled October meeting of the Red Cross' general assembly in Geneva. One of the main agenda items is a conference to deal with the theme "The

Red Cross and Peace". Dr. Abu Qoura said. This conference will be held in one of the Scandinavian countries in 1984.

The Arab group at the meeting submitted a number of proposed amendments to the charter. They dealt with procedural matters and the upgrading of the Red Cross offices in Geneva, and its relationship with national societies around the world.

Dr. Abu Qoura took pains to distinguish between the ICRC and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The former "is a Swiss organization to control and supervise the application and implementation of the Geneva Conventions," he said. Its purpose is to give aid and succour to the victims of conflict, both civil and international.

The league, on the other hand, is a confederation of national societies. Its activities are carried out mostly in peacetime, and particularly in the event of natural disaster.

The two organizations need to co-ordinate and have written agreements in order to help humanity in the best manner. The last agreement was signed in 1969, and developments since then, including new responsibilities for the national societies and the league, necessitate its amendment.

"Our national Committee of the Red Crescent was established in 1948 and recognised by the International Committee of the Red Cross," Dr. Abu Qoura said. The league recognised it in 1950, and it became a member of the International Red Crescent.

"We follow the general situation in the occupied Arab territories through the ICRC delegates for the protection of the civilian population there. Regionally, we have hospitals throughout the country, outpatient clinics, orphanages, training centres for sewing, typing and first aid. At certain times, we distribute foodstuffs, clothing and carry out relief operations for needy people.

"On the Arab level, the Jordan National Red



Dr. Ahmad Abu Qoura

Crescent was the originator of the idea of the Secretariat of Arab Crescent Societies.

Internationally, the Jordanian committee was responsible for the ICRC's acceptance of Red Crescent society decisions on an equal basis, and for the adoption of Arabic as one of its working languages.

At the Geneva meeting, Dr. Abu Qoura said, he met Abdul Ghani Ashi, secretary general of the Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies. He said they discussed mainly the needs of the victims of last winter's earthquake in the Hama region of North Yemen.

"We discussed, also, the requirements of Lebanese and Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, and ways of coping with both natural disasters, aircraft accidents and war in the Arab world.

"We discussed in detail the volume of aid required by Arab member states in the event of such catastrophes, and ways of making this aid available quickly to the victims," Dr. Abu Qoura said.

EEC Spring Festival opens

By Leila G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The month-long Spring Festival of the European Economic Community (EEC) was formally inaugurated at the Royal Cultural Centre on Sunday evening. The ceremony marked the beginning of a cultural extravaganza put on by EEC countries to emphasise their ties with Jordan and the Arab world, in artistic, and social as well as economic and political fields.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan addressed the opening ceremony of the festival, which is held under his patronage, stressing Euro-Arab co-operation and joint moves to solve the Middle East problem.

Prince Hassan emphasised Jordan's role in enhancing Euro-Arab understanding, the most distinctive feature of which has been "a mutual awareness of common, basic interests which require strengthening and cementing of friendship and co-operation."

But he stressed that the Palestinian problem requires more "effort and initiative on the European side, particularly in view of the positive peaceful move on the part of the Arab view of the positive peaceful move on the part of the Arab countries as expressed in the Fez summit resolutions."

The Prince said that economic co-operation constitutes one of the most effective features of co-operation between Jordan and the countries of the EEC, citing the Al-Mashreq agreement between them, followed by the financial aid from the European countries to Jordan which has contributed to important development projects in this country. He mentioned the role of European companies in the development plans, and the scientific co-operation between Jordanian and European institutions.

The common roots of the Arab and European civilisations constitute the basis for the establishment of equal and positive relations, he said, stressing the necessity of "removing the distorted impressions and images of the Arabs that are prevalent in Europe and which have often been enhanced by certain political wishes and tendencies."

The Prince felt that a formula of fruitful co-operation could be arrived at by "drawing on Jordanian skills and European technology, and the potential of the large neighbouring markets."

Prince Hassan concluded by saying that the Europeans "must realize that the peace or absence of peace in the Middle East has a direct bearing on peace and stability in Europe."

The inauguration ceremonies were opened with a welcoming speech by EEC Commission Delegate to Jordan Thomas O'Sullivan, and by Mr. Lorenzo Natali, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities.

Prince Hassan was shown around exhibits at the cultural centre by the ambassador of each exhibiting country, accompanied by the European ambassador to Jordan, the EEC delegation staff and Minister of Culture and Youth Mar'at Abu Nawar. The exhibit of "Jordan and the European Community" in particular was interesting, as it highlighted the various aspects of actual co-operation between Jordan and the EEC.

Earlier in the afternoon, Mr. Natali held a press conference during which he explained the nature of his visit and his work on the EEC's policy on the

Mediterranean region. He said he was here for the inauguration of the Spring Festival, which is to focus on the relations between the Community and the Arab World, particularly Jordan. It is hoped that all the events of the festival will strengthen ties between the EEC and Jordan, culturally as well as economically.

Mr. Natali said he had met Crown Prince Hassan and various Jordanian ministers and officials, and was satisfied with the result of the two financial protocols signed with Jordan. He discussed the possibilities of relations after Spain and Portugal join the EEC, which they are expected to do soon.

Concerning the Venice Declaration and the Community statement of 22 March 1983, The Star asked Mr. Natali to define Palestinian self-determination, as used in the context of the pronouncements. Mr. Natali replied that it was "the ability of people to decide their own future." This, he said, was made clear in the last declaration, giving the Palestinians the right to self-de-

termination "and all that it means." He added that the EEC supported the Reagan initiative, but that certain important aspects of the Fez Plan must be stressed. "It is time to go beyond declarations and start practical steps towards peace," he said. He added that the Reagan and Fez plans provide the basis for peace in the area.

Mr. Natali said that there is a need for a coherent set of actions in diplomatic form to exert pressure on Israel, to stop settlement activity which he claimed is being done by EEC support given to the peace initiatives, and to United Nations resolutions. He added that the EEC position was quite clear, that Israeli settlements are contrary to international law and are a major obstacle to peace.

In reply to a question on whether the EEC would exert economic pressure on Israel, Mr. Natali said that this matter will have to be examined sooner or later. But diplomatic moves must be made first. "If that does not work, then we must not let it remain a dead letter,"

• HIS MAJESTY King Hussein sent a cable to Greek President Constantine Karamanlis congratulating him on the independence day of Greece.

• HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS Crown Prince Hassan received in his office EEC Commission Vice-President Lorenzo Natali and the accompanying delegation. A review of Jordanian relations with the EEC countries was conducted.

• JORDAN is to prepare a study and propose a working plan to combat desertification, with the aid of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP). A visiting UNEP delegation this week agreed with Municipal and Rural Affairs and Environment Minister Hassan Al-Montari to oversee the Jordanian plan. Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature Chairman Anis Mousher had earlier received the delegation. The society prepared an itinerary for the visiting delegation to visit the nature reserves of the Society.

• A SEMINAR of deans of Arab colleges of medicine was held this week at the University of Jordan Faculty of Medicine. University President Abdul-Salam Al-Matni, in an opening speech, said that the university had brought up for discussion the relation between the producer and the consumer — that is the college of medicine and the health service that employs doctors. Dr. Majali enumerated the reasons that doctors refrain from working in the "badia" or rural areas, and indicated that the university has rendered great care to sciences and humanities studies at the Faculty of Medicine. The philosophy of medical learning is to concentrate on quality not quantity, he said.

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Jordan

Jerusalem panel head predicts attacks

By Hamdan Al-Haj
Special to the Star

Further Israeli attacks against Muslim Holy shrines in the occupied territories can be expected, according to Mr. Fayed Jaber, Secretary-General of the Royal Committee for Jerusalem Affairs. Mr. Jaber told the Star that the only way to prevent Zionist attempts to erase the Muslim presence in Palestine is through a unified Arab and Muslim stance.

When asked about the Arab and Islamic reaction against the Israeli attempt to settle in the Al-Aqsa Mosque Mr. Jaber said that, "In the absence of the Arab and Muslim forces, there is no way to redress the crime, except presenting the issue to international

committees, such as UN Security Council, Unesco, and other international committees."

"But these establishments had proved their weakness and disability to stop the Israeli terrorist attacks. The responsibilities of these committees only end in denouncements and accusations." He went on to say that the only way to stop Israeli through a united Arab and Muslim front. "All denouncements, portends, and criticism are worthless," he said. "The Arab and Muslim World should shoulder much of the responsibility for halting Zionist aggression against Jerusalem."

Referring to local reaction, Mr. Jaber said that it is a must to go on praising the resistance in the occupied land either in

anally or morally in all aspects. It is necessary for the Arab States to keep on contributing funds to aid the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

"We ought to use all kinds of mass media to present our issue to various international committees and to inform people know about the situation."

Commenting on the main goals of Israel, Mr. Jaber said that, "right from the beginning of the occupation of Jerusalem, the Zionists tried on the governmental and religious levels to implement their goals by declaring that they want to rebuild their onlent temple."

According to Mr. Jaber, many attempts to take over the Al-Aqsa mosque have been made, either by entering Al-Aqsa Mosque to pray in it, or to kill the prayers in it, or by the continuous attempts by Jewish extremists to penetrate the foundations of Al-Aqsa and Al-Haram Al-Sharif.

"That last horrible action is a link in a chain. Some of regular Israeli soldiers and a group of religious extremists took part in the incursion against the shrine. This means apparently that it is planned by the Israeli government."

On further Israeli steps, Mr. Jaber said that this recent attempt is only a preface for a larger and worse catastrophe. "The Israeli government is now in accustomed to the Arab response against their repeated practices on our holy places. It is not far away if we wake up one day to listen to the radio or read to the newspapers that Jews have harried the Al-Aqsa Mosque, or sabotaged it or that they have built a settlement in it."

"But anyhow, I feel that there must come a day in which we must restore Jerusalem and other occupied lands. The Arab and Muslims are able to do it, and sooner or later it will occur."

'No one could take the place of the PLO'

Continued from page 1

On the other hand, the Fez Peace Plan was adopted at the Arab summit as a sound basis for any possible solution.

Asked about his talks with Jordanian officials, Mr. Qaddumi said that they were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding of the responsibilities borne by both parties. "There is no doubt that we feel great responsibility at this time and this necessitates complete co-ordination between us in order to reach a joint understanding on the matters which were discussed," he said.

The Jordanian side highly appreciated these ideas, and "we, on our part, appreciate the great concern shown by our Jordanian brothers to regain the land and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

He added that there were no problems between the Palestinian and Jordanian sides. "The real problem is between us and the United States of America, which is trying by every means available to force us to give up part of our rights."

Asked whether the PLO may change its position regarding peace negotiations, Mr. Qaddumi said that it is the US which should change its position. But he saw little chance of this happening as the US is still holding short of the minimum that the Palestinians will accept.

Regarding the visit of Chairman Arafat, Mr. Qaddumi said that he will be coming to Jordan to follow up on the discussions at the highest level.

He also confirmed that the seven-member Arab League committee emanating from the summit will be meeting in Rabat on 1 April.

Mr. Qaddumi left for Damascus on Tuesday morning. He said he will probably be returning to join Mr. Arafat when he comes to Amman.

Stability begins

By Muntouh El-Ghaly

THE LAST month's movement in the market indicates the beginning of stability. The ad created by the banks sector is fading away, despite the fact that this sector is still taking the lead in the handling. Meanwhile, the insurance sector has begun to breathe again.

During this week, from 22-28 March, about 420,000 shares were handled at a market value of over JD 2.15 million divided among 1,600 contracts, a drop of 32.1 per cent compared to last week. Daily handling averaged JD 410,000 with a deviation of 12 per cent, or 2.5 per cent of the market total.

The banks sector occupied 71.9 per cent of the market activity, a drop of 3.8 points compared to last week.

Four banks accounted for 84.6 per cent of the sector's business or 60.5 per cent of the total. The Bank of Jordan occupied 49.3 per cent of the sector or 35.4 per cent of the total. Jordan National Bank occupied 23.7 per cent and 17.1 per cent respectively; the Arab Bank 7.7 per cent and 5.5 per cent, and the Islamic Bank occupied 3.4 per cent or 2.5 per cent of total market handling.

The industry sector occupied 16.8 per cent of the market, an increase of five points compared to last week. Five companies out of 28 occupied 92.5 per cent of the sector or 9 per cent of the market total. Jordan Petroleum Refinery had 16.3 per cent of the sector's business or 3.8 per cent of the total, followed by Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing with 13.5 per cent and 3.3 per cent respectively; Jordan Cement Factories with 8.3 per cent (1.4 per cent); National Steel Manufacturing with 8.2 per cent (1.4 per cent); and Intermediate Petrochemicals Industry with 6.2 per cent of the sector or 1.1 per cent of the market total.

The insurance sector occupied 6.9 per cent of the market, a drop of only 0.3 points compared to last week. Three companies out of nine occupied 77.3 per cent of the sector or 5.4 per cent of the market. They were Holy Land Insurance with 27.1 per cent of the sector or 1.9 per cent of the total, Jordan Insurance with 25.8 per cent and 1.8 per cent, and Jordan-French Insurance with 24.4 per cent of the sector or 1.7 per cent of the market total.

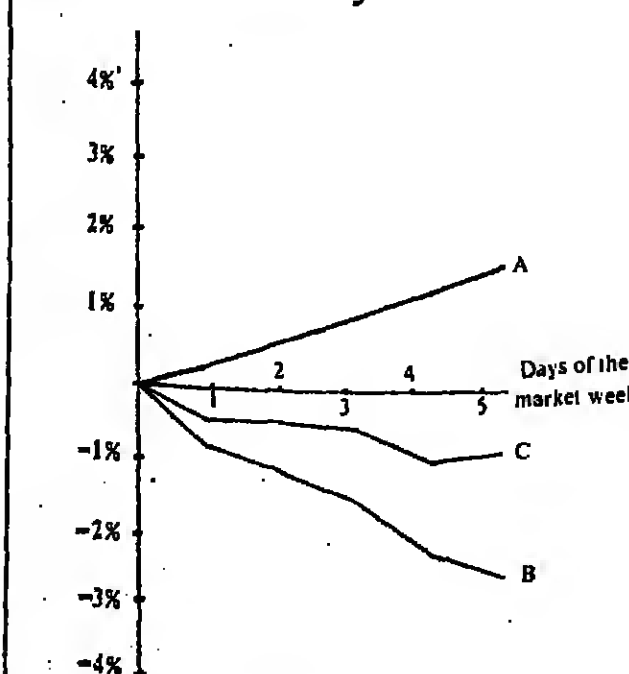
The services sector occupied 4.4 per cent of total handling, a drop of one point from last week. Two out of nine companies occupied 57.4 per cent of the sector or 2.5 per cent of the total: the Arab Company for International Investment and Trading with 36.2 per cent (11.6 per cent) and Jordan Electric Power with 21.2 per cent (0.9 per cent).

During this week the shares of 10 companies were handled. The share value of 20 of them improved. Mas Blau's Industry closed at JD 0.820 up from JD 0.730, Bank of Jordan at JD 30.880 up from JD 29.550; Jordan-French Insurance at JD 6.250 up from JD 6.020, and the Jordan Beer Company at JD 6.100 up from JD 5.900.

Thirty-two companies suffered a drop in their share value. Al-Zalhar Insurance closed at JD 4.500 down from JD 5.000; Middle East Hotel at JD 8.700 from JD 9.750; General Mining at JD 2.550 down from JD 2.600; Jordan Gulf Bank at JD 3.320 down from JD 3.450, and the Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Company at JD 4.220 down from JD 4.400.

Eight companies recorded no change in share value. The record figure showed a drop of 0.8 per cent. Hesitation was measured at 0.6 per cent.

The weekly record



- A. Companies showing a share price increase
- B. Companies with a price decrease
- C. The mean record figure

Hijaz Railway director emphasises potential

AMMAN (Star)—The Hijaz Railway through Jordan is a transport medium of huge potential that could secure an annual income in the millions of dinars if it were invested in and developed, according to a report by an international consulting firm.

The railroad is capable of transporting about 50 per cent of all incoming goods from Aqaba to Amman, and to Jordan from Europe via Syria. Use of the narrow-gauge railroad, which



Hnan Nosir Nikil

Jordan firms to participate in 15 fairs

AMMAN (Star)—Jordan will participate in 15 international trade fairs this year, Industry and Trade Ministry officials say. The latest invitation received was in the Barcelona International Fair, to open on 10 June.

Hnan Nosir Nikil, the ministry official in charge of organizing Jordanian firms' participation in such fairs, told 'The Star' a wide range of Jordanian products could be displayed at such events. "We concentrate on the most popular companies such as the Worsteds Mills Company, the phosphate and polish companies," she said.

Other items that have gone abroad to attract the interest of foreign businessmen cover almost the whole spectrum of Jordanian industry. Miss Nikil mentioned tiles, home appliances, blankets, clothing, tobacco and cigarettes, wet-cell batteries, carpets, machine work, leather shoes and raw leather, curtain materials, alcoholic drinks and perfumes, mineral water, luggage, pharmaceuticals, jewellery, souvenirs, handicrafts, detergents, soap, toothpaste and shaving cream, stamping, pottery and various food products.

Contests for invitations to international events are often through the Amman Chamber of Industry. Chamber Assistant Director Yassin Shahzade told 'The Star' Jordanian displays and products attract much interest because of Jordan's stability and growing, diverse economy. Jordan also has won several prizes and gold medals.

Besides the companies displaying their products, other agencies co-operate in setting up the Jordanian pavilion at such fairs, Miss Nikil said. To help promote Jordan's image, the Industry and Trade Ministry, the Information Ministry, the Tourism Ministry and Alla, the Royal Jordanian Airline all get in on the act. The pavilions put together by all these contributors cover a total floor area that varies from 40 to 120 square metres, depending on the event.

Jordanian folk music and art troupes also contribute on occasion.

economy

THE CENTRAL BANK of Jordan is to lend Iraq \$ 65 million to help it meet payment obligations to Jordanian exporters. A report this week in the local press said \$ 45 million of the total would pay for Iraqi industrial imports, and the rest for services and joint ventures.

PRIME MINISTER Mudar Badran on Monday received the visiting Yugoslav Federal Minister, Demetrio Tasec, chairman of the Yugoslav side in the Jordanian-Yugoslav joint committee. The committee held a meeting this week in which it discussed trade and economic relations, and signed a co-operation agreement.

A PRELIMINARY agreement was signed on Sunday between the Telecommunications Corporation TCC and the Finnish firm Nokia to supply and install towers and generators required for seven stations in the Amman-Baghdad microwave communications project. The cost of this operation is \$ 1.5 million on the Jordanian side. TCC Director General Mohammad Shaked Ismail said he expects this project to be finished by late this year. It will secure 960 telephone and telex channels and one television link between Jordan and Iraq.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES CROWN PRINCE HASSAN AND PRINCESS SARVATH THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY SPRING FESTIVAL PRESENTS



MR. FRANK PATTERSON, TENOR.

TWO RECITALS OF THE FAVOURITE SONGS OF EUROPE 2nd and 3rd April 1983 AT THE ROYAL CULTURAL CENTRE, AMMAN.

TICKETS ON SALE:

- Royal Cultural Centre : 669026
- Amra and Intercontinental Hotels : 815074/41361
- Haya Arts Centre : 665195
- Y.W.C.A. : 41793
- E.E.C. Delegation : 668191

Being staged in co-operation with:
- Ministry of Youth and Culture
- Alia: the Royal Jordanian Airline

INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS

The Ministry of Public Works of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is inviting International Contractors in association with Local Contractors to obtain Prequalification Forms for submitting Tenders for the construction, completion and maintenance of Phase I of Prince Hassan Medical Centre in Amman. These forms may be obtained from the Office of Government Tenders Directorate at the Ministry of Public Works against the payment of a non-refundable fee of JD 100 (One hundred Jordanian Dinars) between the hours of 09.00 and 14.00 on Saturday, the 2nd April 1983 and also up to and including Saturday the 14th May, 1983.

Completed forms must be returned to the same office not later than 12.00 noon on the 28th May 1983.

It is anticipated that qualified Contractors will be invited to collect Tender Documents by September, 1983. The Tender submission will be approximately 2 1/2 (two and a half) months thereafter.

The Hospital Building is an eight level structure and has an approximate total floor area of 55,000 square metres. A brief description of the works involved is included in the Prequalification Forms.

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We bring this unique paper to our readers, to the entire world, to the 1,000,000 people on the five continents who read it. It covers diverse material that concerns the world as a whole from politics to science.

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世界新聞

Under the Patronage of their Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath 'The European Community Spring Festival' Presents in co-operation with The Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Goethe Institute 'The world-famous German Orchestra "LANGENIAGIN SYMPHONIC BRASS ORCHESTRA" conducted by Music Director: ERNST MULLER



59 Musicians in 4 Concerts in Jordan: (Classicals, Evergreens, Musicals, Operettas, Marches, Waltzes and Big Band Sound)

1. Open-Air-Concert, Roman Theatre/Jerash. - Sunday, 3rd April 1983 at 4.00 p.m. - Tickets for 1 JD, available at the entrance of the Roman Theatre/Jerash
2. GALA-CONCERT, Royal Cultural Centre, Amman. - Monday, 4th April, 1983 at 8 p.m. - Tickets: JD 10
3. CONCERT, Royal Cultural Centre, Amman - Tuesday, 5th April 1983 at 8 p.m. (same programme as Gala Concert) - Tickets: JD 8
4. CONCERT, Royal Cultural Centre, Amman - Wednesday, 6th April 1983 at 8 p.m. (different prog.) - Tickets: JD 6

TICKETS ON SALE:

- (1) Goethe Institute, Tel: 41993, (2) Royal Cultural Centre, Tel: 669026, (3) EEC Delegation, Tel: 668191, (4) Lufthansa Office, Tel: 44377, (5) Jordan Intercontinental Hotel, Tel: 41361, (6) Amman Hotel, Tel: 815072.
- Being staged in co-operation with:
(1) The Ministry of Culture and Youth,
(2) Lufthansa/The German National Air-lines

ERST. HOFMANN

UK gives a helping hand to support EMS

By Len Rockingham
Star London Correspondent

LONDON — Last week a deal was struck in Brussels of considerable importance to the economic and political stability of Western Europe.

The main points of the deal, involving the devaluation of the French franc, the Italian lira and the Irish punt and the corresponding upwards movement or revaluation of five other European currencies — notably the West German mark — have all been fully reported elsewhere. But there are certain other implications of this currency re-alignment which are worth further examination, for they tell us a lot about what is going on in Europe.

First, of course, it has to be noted that the Brussels currency deal averted a nasty economic crisis. If the deal had not been concluded by the eight finance ministers, then it is certain that the European Monetary System (EMS) to which the eight belong could not have survived. And the collapse of the EMS would probably have led to some sort of currency and trade war, as each of the devaluing countries — and particularly France — was forced to resort to measures to protect its currency and its home industries.

It is true that the French government has had to bolster the devaluation of the franc with austerity measures, which are already proving very unpopular. There are likely to be far fewer French tourists in the Arab world this year, for example, because of the currency restriction on them taking more than 2,000 francs out of the country for holidays.

But these measures are as nothing compared with the measures that would have been necessary if the West Germans had not agreed to revalue the Deutschmark. This gave French exports to West Germany a double advantage, stemming from the 2.5 per cent devaluation of the franc and the 5.5 per cent revaluation of the mark.

To have achieved this was a triumph for French diplomacy and West German good sense, and also a result of the intervention of another and more crucial factor in the drama. For at one particularly difficult stage in the currency negotiations, the eight finance ministers invited the British chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, to take the chair and act as an honest broker. It is curious because Britain, although a member of the European Community, is not a member of the EMS. The pound sterling is not tied to the currencies of Britain's European partners, but floats upwards or downwards according to market forces. And as many people must now know, the pound has been sinking steadily over the past months, reaching its lowest ever against the US dollar in the past week. The pound has been effectively devalued by 16 per cent during the course of the past four months.

A comparison of the different ways in which the French and British governments handle their economies is enlightening. The French method, of taking stern measures to defend the value of the franc, is fully in the orthodox tradition which identifies the franc's standing with national well-being and the glory of France. It may seem a little surprising that these measures are now being implemented by a left-wing government, which is being forced to

backtrack on some of its election promises. But in this respect, President Mitterrand is acting more as the president of the republic than as a Socialist leader, and, in any case, he does not lose an election for five years.

What is more surprising is that it is a Conservative government in Britain that is allowing the value of the pound to fall so steadily. It was only in November that Mrs. Thatcher's ministers were opposing the opposition Labour Party of undermining international confidence in Britain by proposing a 10 per cent devaluation of the pound if they came to power. But already under the Conservatives, the pound has fallen by half of that percentage.

Unlike President Mitterrand, Mrs. Thatcher does face an election within the next year, and it can be argued that it would be electorally disastrous for her party if they had to impose the sort of austerity measures similar to those imposed in France, to keep the pound riding high. But that is not the main reason why the pound is being allowed to fall in value. The official thinking is that the falling value of the pound is a temporary phenomenon, caused partly by fears about the price of North Sea oil, partly by the greater attractiveness of interest rates in the United States and partly by a recent selling by speculators who are gambling on Britain raising its interest rates.

The Treasury in London sees little point in using its precious foreign exchange earnings to prop up the pound, particularly since this would only play into the hands of the speculators and generate a quick profit. Anyway, it is argued, a low-valued pound helps British industry to export more easily.

Disgraced Vorster claims Botha knew of scandal

By Allister Sparks

PRETORIA (ONSI) — John Vorster, the disgraced former Prime Minister and State President of South Africa, who resigned in 1979 when it was revealed he had helped cover up the biggest scandal in his country's history, made his first political reappearance recently.

He addressed an overflowing hall of more than 2,000 students in Pretoria but it was not the start of a political comeback. Vorster stands no chance of regaining high office. His motive is simply vengeance.

He wants to nail his successor, Prime Minister P.W. Botha, who forced his resignation over the Information Department scandal in which South African newspapers exposed the department's underground propaganda operations.

It is widely known that Vorster is bitter with Botha. According to his friends, Vorster claims Botha was as much in the know about the scandal as he was.

Vorster's speech had two objectives — to declare opposition to Botha's token attempts to reform apartheid and, by implication, to support the extremist Conservative Party which broke away from Botha last year.

If the Botha plan were implemented, he said, "it will sound the death knell of the white man in this country." Afterwards Vorster was met by a beaming Dr. Andries Treurnicht, the



John Vorster - wants to nail his successor.

Conservative Party leader, who told reporters with smiling understatement: "I think there was some comfort in that for me."

It hardly seemed convincing to anyone with a memory of Vorster's 12-year premiership.

He was never on the right wing of his National Party. He in fact initiated the pragmatic revisionism which Botha is now taking a little further, and caused the first breakaway by an extremist splinter group, the Herstigte Nasionale Party, in 1969.

Thereafter he sought to hobble Treurnicht by giving him a nominal post in the Cabinet. It was never any secret that he did not share Treurnicht's hardline views.

Now, after nearly four years of political obscurity spent living in an apartment overlooking a motorway in the out-of-the-way city of Port Elizabeth, Vorster has reappeared publicly to back Treurnicht against Botha.

With the eye of an old campaigner, he has spotted an unusual opportunity to seek his revenge. In the heat of the furious passions that the split within the once close-knit Afrikaner community is generating, one of Botha's most senior Ministers, Stephanus Botha, challenged Treurnicht: "You resign your seat and I'll resign mine."

Treurnicht accepted, and the two men must now fight for re-election in special polls scheduled for 10 May.

The stakes are extraordinarily high for both parties. Commentators agree that if the Prime Minister's man loses it could be fatal for the reform policy and crippling for P.W. Botha. If

Treurnicht loses it will be the end of him and his party.

With stakes like that, Vorster clearly hopes his intervention as a one-time folk hero among the Afrikaners — he won the biggest election victory in the country's history two years before his fall — will swing the balance against Botha.

The old warhorse gave a good hustings performance. He has always been a stolid, dour-looking man with heavy jowls and hooded eyes. He has grown more so in the past four years. But he is still a rousing orator in his native Afrikaans, with a pianist's sense of timing and a skill at stirring deep ethnic emotions.

It was an emotional speech that had his conservative audience at the University of Pretoria alternately hushed and cheering. There was an awkward silence when he told them: "You are the young Afrikaner leaders of tomorrow and you have a sacred mission to fulfil in southern Africa. It is for that reason that it was determined by the Creator of nations that the Portuguese should not colonize this country. Had they done so it would have gone the way of Angola and Mozambique by now."

Then, after a finely timed pause, came the cheering when he said: "We must, we can, we will retain South Africa — and that means we cannot relinquish the essential political power to others."

15 years of executions

By Muriel Bailey

LONDON (ONSI) — At least two million people have been executed without a proper trial in the past 15 years, according to a United Nations report prepared by Kenyan lawyer, Amos Wako, for the UN Commission on Human Rights in Geneva.

Wako concludes that "conservative estimates would put the known victims of summary or arbitrary executions to be at least two million" since 1968. Summary executions are defined as capital punishment following trials or which the prisoner is deprived of basic legal rights, and arbitrary executions as killings carried out by government agents.

The UN report does not provide a breakdown of the figure, presumably because of the diplomatic niceties that would result, but independent observers believe the list must be headed by Kampuchea and Uganda, where an estimated 300,000 were killed in each country during the 1970s.

The study does how ever give details of deaths which are alleged to have occurred or come to light since 1981, on the grounds that it was during this period that the United Nations "started taking a special and keen interest in summary or arbitrary executions".

Among the 18 countries where executions are alleged to have taken place, four have had a particularly grisly record during the past two years.

Argentina. Thousands of people have disappeared, and many have been found dead, "apparently murdered after being tortured". People have been thrown into the sea or dropped from airplanes while still alive. Last October a mass grave with 400 bodies was discovered near Buenos Aires. Most victims were abducted by military federal police on the orders of "a higher authority".

Guatemala. In 1981, 3,000 non-combatants were killed, and in a counter-insurgency programme last year a further 2,600 were slaughtered. Death squads under government control were ordered to "clean up areas of civil population" where anti-government guerrillas were active, and the victims were mainly Indian peasants.

India. Over 6,000 people were slaughtered from 1979 to 1981 in a campaign against the Naxalite revolutionary movement and those suspected of actively pushing for social reform. Most of the victims were killed by the police after the arrests, often after being tortured.

Iran. Between 4,500 and 20,000 people have been executed, many after being tortured. Even when trials were held, safeguards for the accused

"were totally lacking". Victims have included those accused of drug or sexual offences, and members of minority ethnic and religious groups.

Argentina did not respond to Wako's report but the other three governments have submitted detailed rebuttals.

Other countries named in the study where executions have been reported since 1981 include Brazil, Colombia, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Kampuchea, Lebanon, Namibia, Philippines, South Africa, Suriname, Syria, Thailand and Uganda.

Three Latin American States which have particularly bad records on human rights, Bolivia, Chile and El Salvador, are omitted from the report on the grounds that they have been subject to special investigation by the UN commission.

Vatican's legacy

By John Phillips

ROME (AP) — Italy's last King, Umberto II, has bequeathed to the Vatican the Shroud of Turin, believed by many to be Christ's burial cloth. Rome's leading newspaper reported last week.

The shroud, a length of linen bearing the image of a bearded man, was reportedly brought to Europe from the Holy Land by Geoffrey de Charny, a French crusader, in 1353 and was enshrined at Chambéry, the capital of the Duchy of Savoy.

The ruling house of Savoy, which became Italy's ruling family in 1861, acquired it from the crusaders' descendants.

Italy's former monarch probably changed his will on his deathbed "to make this beautiful gesture," Rome's *Il Messaggero* reported in a dispatch from Geneva.

Umberto succumbed to cancer in a hospital in the Swiss city on 18 March.

The newspaper said it learned of the gesture from Umberto's cousin the Duke of Aosta.

The Italian nobleman could not be reached for comment but an Italian expert on the shroud said that the report was plausible and came as no surprise.

"It doesn't surprise me because the shroud's ownership was always an anomaly," said Professor Vittorino, Dellino, who teaches anthropology at the University of Bari and is the author of a recently published book on the shroud.

Mrs. Planinc walks a slippery road

By Peter Ristic

BEIGRADE (ONSI) — "She's my Iron Lady," a Western diplomat said of Mrs. Milka Planinc, the Yugoslav Prime Minister, last October. Her first stiff, unpopular economic measures had just been introduced into parliament but she was not on her feet doing the explaining — that was done by a Vice-Premier.

There might have been a tinge of disappointment in the diplomat's words. Mrs. Planinc, who is expected to visit the West this spring, was not about to enter into any competition for the title now held by Britain's Margaret Thatcher.

Iron Lady or not, 59-year-old Mrs. Planinc must be pretty tough. Politics in the Balkans is a male-dominated profession and she is the first woman to hold such a post in Yugoslavia — or any Communist country.

The road to the top in Communist countries can be slippery. When Mrs. Planinc took over as president of the party in her native republic of Croatia in 1971, she was put there by the former President Tito, who had purged her predecessor, Mrs. Savka Dabčević-Kučar.

Mrs. Planinc, known as "Mama Milka," then served two terms as party boss and when it came to Croatia's turn to provide the next Prime Minister for four years, she was apparently backed by the late Vladimir Bakarić, the veteran Croatian Communist.

Bakarić died less than a year after she took over the job last spring, but Mrs. Planinc is showing

that she has the staying power for the most demanding job in the country.

She has long experience in politics, although there can be no adequate training for dealing with the constant quarrels between republics and provinces at the federal level in Yugoslavia.

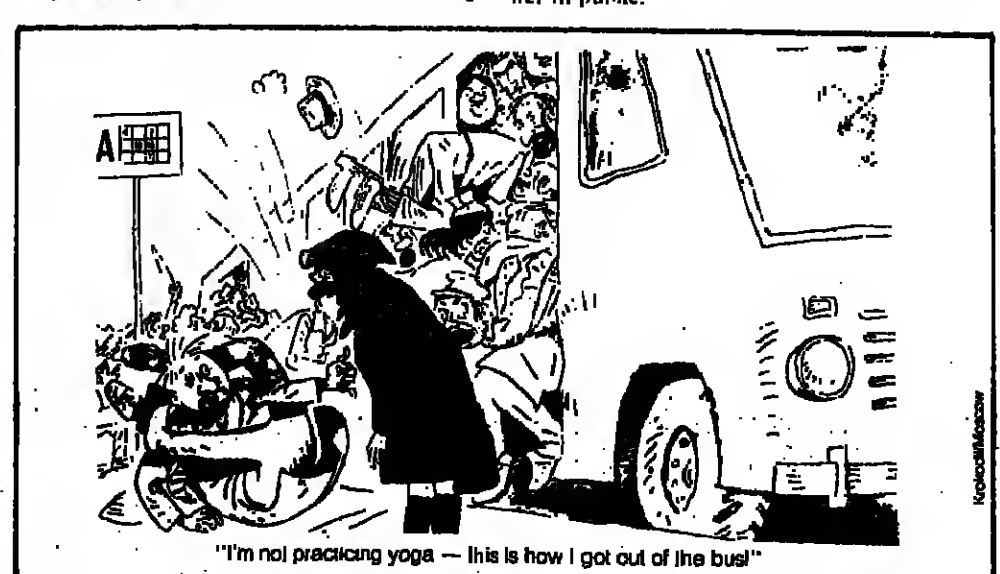
She entered professional politics in 1948. After serving as a partisan during the war and spending a short time in two state enterprises, she went to an administrative school. Political experience she has plenty of, therefore, but she is not an economist.

Mrs. Planinc is saying little herself about how she is coping. After almost a year she is press shy: the newspaper file on her public statements is thin and interviews are rarely given.

But the going must be particularly tough now, at a time when Yugoslavia is in deep economic trouble. This month the West is expected to provide some three billion dollars or more in new credits. And there will be more to come.

Mrs. Planinc is naturally in the firing line for criticism from the man and woman in the street who see falling living standards, growing shortages and now rationing for coffee, cooking oil and detergent.

But if she is feeling the heat, she does not seem to be showing it. Like Britain's Iron Lady, she never has a hair out of place. But she differs from Mrs. Thatcher in another respect. Her husband, an engineer in Zagreb, has never been seen with her in public.



THAT'S WHAT WE HAVE FOR YOU THIS WEEK

THURSDAY NIGHT

Arabian Night at the Roof Top Royal Restaurant, Oriental Folklore Dancers, and Monologue Comedy Session. Music will continue until the early hour of the morning. (A typical Arabic Buffet) All entertainment for 6 J.D. per person.

FRIDAY

Family Breakfast Buffet
Start your Day with our Rich Breakfast Buffet, between 8 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. Adults 3 J.D. Children 1/2 price.
Luncheon Buffet - Coffee Shop
Adults 5,000 J.D. Children 1/2 price.
Coffee Break
From 3 - 6 p.m. an Afternoon Tea or Coffee plus a Large Variety of Sweets for as much as 1,500 fils per person.
Dinner Dance - A La Carte Dinner
Featuring the Super Band "THE PILOTS" Accompanied by Singer Nabil Fakhoury.

SUNDAY

Start Your Day with our Rich Breakfast Buffet 8 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. 3 J.D. per Person Children 1/2 price at the Coffee Shop.
Very Special Luncheon Buffet
5 J.D. per Person Children 1/2 price.
Coffee Break
From 3 - 6 p.m. an Afternoon Cup of Coffee or Tea, Large Variety of Sweets for as much as 1,500 fils.
A La Carte Dinner Dance
Accompanied by the Pilots Band and Nabil Fakhoury the Singer, at the Roof Top Royal Restaurant.

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Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. Ltd

POSITIONS VACANT

THE JORDAN Phosphate Mines Co. is a large rock phosphate producer in Jordan employing about 4,000 people at Rusafa, El Hassa and El Abyad Mines. Mining excavations involve shovel/truck and dragline operations. The following challenging positions are available for the operation and maintenance of a 10 million BCM per year dragline plant at El Hassa Mines 135 km south of Amman:

1. DRAGLINE OPERATION MANAGER

Qualifications and experience:

A Degree or Diploma in mining engineering acceptable to register with Jordan Engineers Association. Minimum 10 years experience in open pit mining or large earth-moving operations, several years of which spent in walking dragline operations. Knowledge of English is essential.

Duties: Responsible for continuous operation and maintenance of a dragline plant consisting of a 41 cu yd and 313 ft-boom electric walking dragline, two D9 bulldozers, two 45-R blasthole drills, Anfo truck, two cranes, complete maintenance workshop and 33/6.6 KV Power Distribution System. Manage a work force of about 70 consisting of local and expatriate labour. Perform all necessary planning, scheduling, budgeting, etc. Report to El Hassa Mine Manager for instruction and coordination.

2. DRAGLINE MECHANICAL MAINTENANCE SUPERINTENDANT

Qualifications and experience:

A Degree or Diploma in mechanical engineering acceptable to register with Jordan Engineers Association. Minimum 8 years experience on maintenance of mine plant equipment, at least 4 years of it with walking dragline operations. Knowledge of English is essential.

Duties: Responsible for proper maintenance and mechanical availability of dragline plant machinery listed above. Plan, organise and implement preventive maintenance, repairs and major overhauls of all mechanical equipment. Responsible for correct specifications and timely requisitions of all mechanical spares and maintenance supplies.

3. DRAGLINE ELECTRICAL MAINTENANCE SUPERINTENDANT

Qualifications and experience:

A Degree or Diploma in electrical engineering acceptable to register with Jordan Engineers Association. Minimum 8 years experience in electrical maintenance of mine plant equipment, at least 4 years of it with electrical dragline or large electric shovel operations. Knowledge of English is essential.

Duties: Responsible for proper maintenance and electrical availability of dragline plant equipment listed above. Plan, organise and implement preventive maintenance, repairs and major overhauls of all electrical equipment. Responsible for correct specifications and timely orders of electrical spares and maintenance supplies.

4. Two Mechanical Maintenance Supervisors
5. Electrical Maintenance Supervisor
6. Drilling and Blasting Foreman
7. Welding Supervisor
8. Three 1st-class Dragline Maintenance Electricians
9. Electronic and Instrument Technician
10. Three Dragline Operators
11. Two 1st-class Welders with certificates
12. Two 1st-class Fitters for Dragline maintenance.

Conditions of employment: Employment is normally by 1-year contract renewable annually. Salaries are negotiable and paid free of tax.

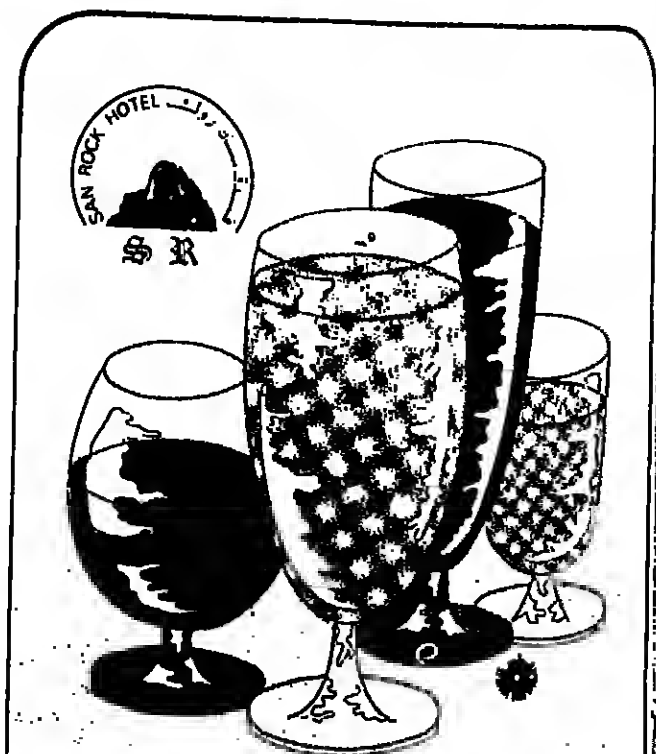
Benefits include 30 days annual leave, return air fares to place of recruitment are paid to the employee, his wife and children up to 18 years of age at the end of each 12-month period of service. Unused annual leave is carried forward. Rent-free housing is available at El-Hassa town site. Company's health scheme and the national pension insurance will apply to all expatriate employees. Employment is scheduled to start in May 1983 but not later than August 1983.

Applications providing full details of qualifications, experience, marital status and other personal data, together with a passport size photo, names and dates of birth of family members, contact phone number and address should be forwarded by air mail to:

Managing Director
Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.
Post Office Box 30
Amman - Jordan

On the occasion of the
EEC Spring Festival
(29th March - 21st April, 1983)

Fa Sha announces its
SPECIAL BARGAIN SALE
on all Crystal, Silver and China
giftwares of EEC origin.



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US aid to Israel: The vital link

By Thomas R. Stauffer
Special to the Star

Part II

THERE ARE LARGE flows of private, largely tax-deductible funds into Israel from the United States each year. Total charitable transfers have been running between \$950 and \$1,050 million for the last several years, of which the Israeli authorities estimate 70-plus per cent to originate in the United States. The principal sources are the prominent national Jewish charities, such as the United Jewish Appeal, but significant sums also flow through many smaller channels, especially since any charity recognized under Israeli law automatically qualifies for tax-deductible status in the United States under the Internal Revenue Code, a privilege not generally accorded other foreign states.

Sales of Israel Development Bonds are also moderately important, grossing about \$450 million per year, largely from the United States. The bonds offer a very low yield, 4 to 5.5 per cent and are increasingly offered to US pension funds and other fiduciary institutions, rather than to private holders. The bonds are not tax-exempt, but special state and federal regulations, such as the 1976 New York State law, qualify the Israel Bonds as investment-grade assets. In spite of their low yield and limited marketability, this special status greatly facilitates their placement in financial institutions bound by "prudent man" rules, which otherwise could not invest in such low-yield, low-grade securities.

The final component is private direct investment in Israeli industry or portfolio accounts. This fluctuates considerably from year to year and amounted to \$200 million (gross) in 1980. As with the Israel Bonds, upwards of 70 per cent of this comes from the United States.

The total flow of non-governmental, US-origin resources is at least \$1.2-1.4 billion per year, of which some \$500 million represents tax losses to the United States Treasury because of the tax-deductible status of the charitable contributions. Some fraction of the Israel Bonds may also involve tax losses, since these, although debt instruments of the government of Israel, qualify as tax-deductible items if contributed to US-based tax-exempt organizations.

A final but elusive element in the private flows is the rapid increase in Israel's short-term borrowings from the commercial banks to finance its cash deficits. These have risen to \$3 billion over the past four years, and a significant fraction represents loans to Israel, or deposits placed with Israeli banks, by the US branches and subsidiaries of Israeli-domiciled banks, chiefly in New York. It is not clear whether the terms were concessional or whether the loans, deposits, and placements involved special relaxation of the rules governing country risks and exposures, but these funds have played a crucial role in bridging Israel's mounting deficits in the last four years.

Economic infrastructural support

US economic support for Israel extends beyond the aid budget or private transfers and includes a series of special measures facilitating Israeli's exports to the United States or promoting Jewish emigration into Israel.

An exemption from duties on over 95 per cent of exports to the United States is a tangible and important form of collateral support. Israel has been classified as a "developing country," its relatively high per capita income notwithstanding, and thus under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) enjoys free but non-reciprocal entry to the US market, selling approximately \$1 billion per year. This is a privileged access to its total exports, and this privileged access is thus an important boost to Israeli exports.

Jewish emigration to Israel is also supported by the United States in several ways. The tangible component of the emigration subsidy, averaging about \$25 million annually, is budgeted as special assistance -- transportation and resettlement allowances

-- for Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel. The programme has evoked some controversy since only a small fraction of Jews leaving the USSR actually reach Israel, most preferring to emigrate to Europe or the United States even though the programme was explicitly designed to promote emigration in Israel.

Emigration support on a larger scale, but less quantifiable, is involved in the tying of US exports to the USSR and, more recently, Romania, to the exit rates of Jewish emigrants. These costs, measured in foregone exports or unwarranted trade concessions, are difficult to measure but are no less real.

Another important, but also not quantifiable, form of economic assistance is the two-pronged support given to Israel's arms industry, involving sustained supply of weapons technology and also facilitative access to markets. Weapons are now Israel's leading export and generate some \$1.4 billion per year, which is about one-third of total manufactured exports, making Israel the most weapons-intensive export economy in the world -- some \$350 per capita per year.

Israel has enjoyed effectively free access to US military technology, partly through requisition -- free at nominal prices -- of a wide spectrum of Technical Data Packages (TDPs), which save large expenses for R&D or tooling, and partly through extensive mobility among engineers and scientists between US defense manufacturers or weapons laboratories and Israeli facilities. This technology transfer has permitted Israeli firms to compete increasingly against US vendors.

Secondly, in some markets the United States has invoked self-denying restraint in selling arms, as in Nicaragua, South Africa, or Argentina, and Israeli sales to these countries have thereby been facilitated. Congress has often proved particularly helpful in sustaining Israel's access in these specialized markets, where US absence is responsible for a sizable part of Israel's sales -- possibly upwards of \$500 million.

As weapons exports loom larger in Israel's foreign exchange balances, close co-operation by the United States in supplying technology, authorizing re-export of US technology or components, and abstaining from direct competition will be increasingly important. This provides one effective means of economic aid which does not require hearings or a budget appropriation and may be even more important in the future.

The growing weapons and military equipment exports have significantly reduced the dollar burden of Israel's military purchases. Weapons exports are expected to exceed \$1.5 billion per year and will offset between one-half and two-thirds of the programmed imports of military hardware, so that net foreign exchange costs of military equipment are much less than the gross imports.

The various trade concessions, although involving unbudgeted aid, do involve real economic costs to the United States, just as they are valuable to Israel. US forbearance concerning Israel's exports of weapons in competition with the United States and its special duty-free access to US domestic markets translates into lost foreign exchange earnings and lost jobs.

The privileged transactions can only be estimated, but the lost exports and compelling imports may range between \$500 million and \$1 billion per year, which directly translates into a minimum of 25,000 jobs (export value of \$20,000 per job). Each million dollars worth of manufacturing sales or exports generates about 50 jobs directly and up to 80 or more, allowing for the multiplier effect.

The loss in US domestic employment resulting from the special status granted to Israel's exports is actually larger. First, the estimate of the protected transactions is conservative, since only some of the privileged jobs are included here. Second, the jobs multiplier associated with such lost exports is high, so that the indirect losses are



also high. This results from the high level of unemployment in the United States today, under which circumstances the foreign trade multiplier is large.

The minimum employment loss is thus 25,000 jobs, but a more likely estimate would be 100,000, allowing for the full spectrum of special transactions and also recognizing the significant multiplier effect in today's weak economy.

This classification embraces the oil supply agreement under which the United States would divert oil to Israel in the event that Israel's oil supply were cut off.

Under the several Memoranda of Agreement of 1975 and 1979, the United States has guaranteed Israel's oil supply, both in terms of price and also volume, if the United States itself were suffering an oil-supply interdiction, the volumes guaranteed to Israel are reduced according to the International Energy Agency oil-allocation formula, and the relevant probable scenario involves transferring approximately 150,000 barrels per day of oil to Israel from US domestic production while the United States itself loses most or all of its imports of Arab oil.

A 1979 amendment to the Export Administration Act exclusively authorizes the exportation of US-produced oil to Israel under such circumstances. The economic costs of sacrificing additional oil under such conditions imply an annualized loss of GNP for the United States of possibly \$10 - 18 billion, equivalent to a loss of \$1 to \$1.5 billion per month during the implementation of the agreement. The loss

function depends upon both the depth and duration of the oil supply cut-off simultaneously affecting the United States and could be still greater if the oil embargo were particularly successful, or if other suppliers were to divert oil from the United States.

US aid to third parties is also linked to support for Israel and is thus part of the overall package.

Small consequential funds have been received by the United Nations refugee programme (UNRWA) which provides \$52 million per year of the Palestinians displaced by the Israelis. Recently another \$100 million has been requested to fund relief programmes for the Lebanese and others rendered homeless during Israel's last invasion of Lebanon. Also the United States has contributed approximately \$125 million per year to the Multinational Force and Observer (MFO) stationed on the Israeli-Egyptian frontier.

The largest consequential item is the present aid programme in Egypt, which amounts to \$1.5 billion per year and which is now tied to Egypt's political neutrality under the Camp David agreements. This aid substitutes for the official aid from Arab sources, which was lost once President Sadat embarked upon his separate peace treaty with Israel. Egyptian neutrality is an important factor which permits Israel to concentrate its military forces on the northern or eastern frontiers, a point which was made in the last representations by the Israeli Ministry of Finance in its proposals for more aid.

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What are the prospects for GCC's success

By Robert Pouliot
Star Roving Correspondent

IT ALL STARTED in the shadow of Iran as a security idea.

With talks of AWACS, intelligence gathering, strategic stockpiles, defence pacts and collective alert systems at the highest levels.

But in less than three years, the dream of setting up the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) finally yielded an odd, though powerful animal on the world economic theater.

Soon after the initial announcement in February 1981 and the following summit of heads of states from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman, the project mushroomed to become the Middle East largest beehive of ministerial and senior official meetings, projects, studies, seminars and consultations.

No dancing and singing though, as in so many earlier attempts towards Arab unity.

Since March 1, 1983, the GCC has become officially a common market with citizens, goods, services and capital free to move from one country to another. The only restrictions still pending: local property regulations, to avoid sudden speculation, and a maximum equity stake of 75 per cent in any local venture by an outside, though GCC citizen.

The lifting of import duties on all goods originating from the GCC area may not have much impact on prices. Most standard duties averaged 1 to 3 per cent except for Bahrain where food and non-essential goods were hit respectively by 5 to 10 per cent duties. But paints, bananas, records and musical equipment, steel bars and a wide range of manufacturer goods enjoying protective duties in Qatar, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and Oman should become cheaper.

The event didn't make much headlines around the world.

But it nonetheless is the most important economic step made since the birth of the Arab League in 1945.

For it could become the prime catalyst in the next decades for a long sought wider pan-Arab common market.

It will may be 134 times smaller than the European Economic Community (EEC) trade-wise, but the potential could be far greater in terms of regional growth and mutual benefits.

For one, Yousef Al-Shirawi, a long time advocate of a Gulf common market, is stunned by the rate of achievements. As Bahrain's development and industry minister, he never foresaw such a rapid progress.

And he is glad that the GCC moved so swiftly to implement the free movement of people and goods but kept away from introducing a common currency until fiscal policies are organized.

Neither is he daydreaming over a full integrated and co-ordinated industrial policy. That should come after 1985.

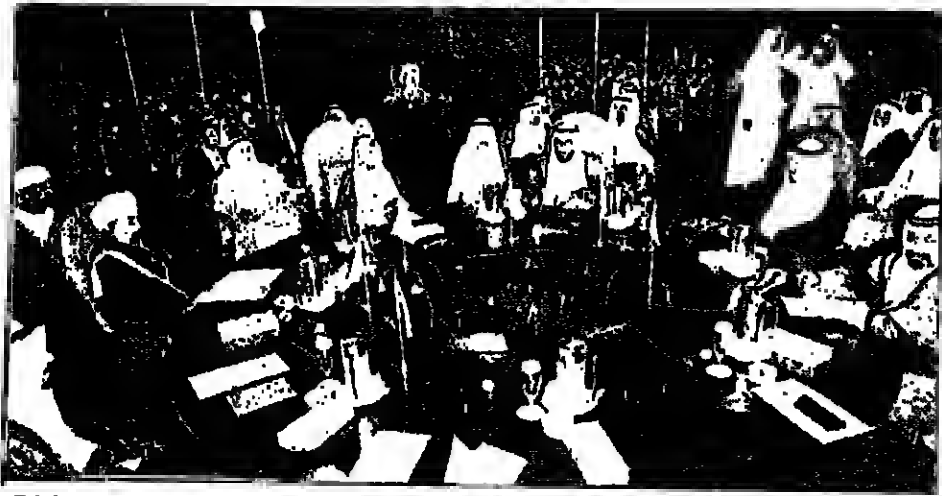
Meanwhile, the whole apparatus, the network of inter-relationships among top officials, the web of exchanges, statistic sharing programmes, market studies and consultation mechanisms are being put into motion.

Hardly a week goes by in the Gulf nowadays without a meeting of heads of national oil companies, justice ministers, port directors, TV authority chiefs, representatives of customs, chambers of commerce, technological centres, research institutes.

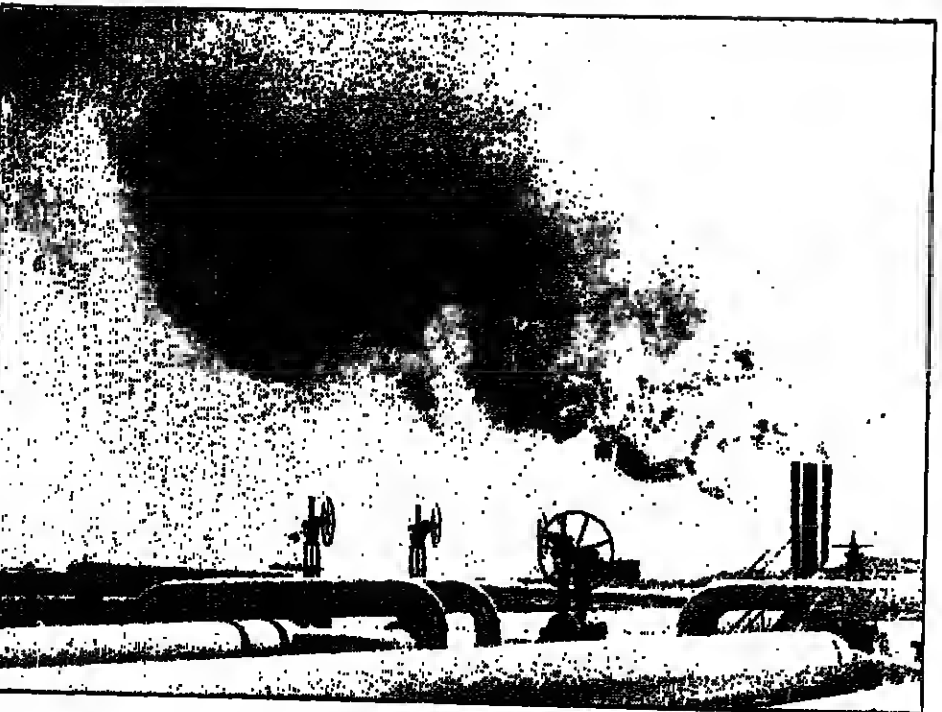
The whole Gulf has become a vast and supra-national *Mafia*.

As travel budgets soar, regional studies on air pollution by the petrochemical industry, nuclear energy, space programmes, financial and monetary co-ordination, commodity imports, the exchange of TV programmes, cement, copper, animal husbandry, asbestos and you name it flow, flow and flow.

After the establishment of the Gulf Investment Authority in Kuwait last December,



GCC: A small step towards Arab unity...



The Gulf States will seek new sources of income in addition to oil

capitalized at 2 billion, joint venture projects proliferate: a refinery in Oman, a petrochemical plant in Bahrain, a commodity import company serving all six members for grains, fodder and fruits, an engineering and design company, poultry farms, a plant to produce spare parts for the regional cement industry and an armaments complex.

"This is to my mind like Monnet's EEC," explains Kuwaiti Finance Minister Abd Al-Latif Al-Hamad, referring to the late French economist and businessman Jean Monnet who forged the original concept of the common market.

"It's just the beginning of a process. We have more in common now than Europe had in Monnet's time. But it is still a seed," he says.

"It will take a little while for us to get there but I am optimistic and I think this is one of the most constructive moves that emerged in this region in a long time."

But adds the minister: "The EEC is still arguing about apples, although it is much older than the GCC."

A strange animal

Yet, the youngest of the world free trade zones remains a strange animal.

With the population of Iraq, about 13 million, it spreads over a territory five times the size of France. And like France, its international trade is worth about \$220 billion a year. The size of its officially recorded reserves is closer to that of West Germany (\$43 billion). And if one adds the less liquid hidden reserves, bonds and treasury papers placed with several Western governments, the total would exceed the total stocked by the industrial countries together.

But its domestic product, the sum of all goods and services produced within the GCC (less factor payments made abroad), can only be compared to another long time free zone area: The Benelux including Belgium, the Ne-

therlands and Luxembourg.

Likewise, it shares the blood and family relationships of many Flemish citizens of the Benelux. But not its trade characteristics which, after all, should be the cornerstone of any free zone.

Whereas about 20 per cent of all trade carried out by Benelux countries on the industrial markets is absorbed by their free trade area, the rule is less than 5 per cent for the GCC states.

In fact, the most integrated state within the area is Bahrain which draws two thirds of its imports from the Arabian Peninsula and ships 25 per cent of its exports to other GCC states. Then comes the Sultanate of Oman which exports practically nothing from its neighbours but imports about 18 per cent of its goods from the GCC. The four others derive only 2 to 4 per cent of their world trade from the GCC area. As for the rest of the Arab world, the record is even poorer.

Illustrative of the GCC undeveloped non-oil industry, the "group of six" does only 2.5 per cent of its trade with other Arab league members.

This is probably where the GCC's basic weakness lies.

Sure enough, as points out Bahrain's Commerce and Agriculture Minister, Habib Ahmad Qassem, poultry production may provide "the best available channel for joint investments" due to a higher consumption. In other words, with a greater market, it becomes more profitable to raise poultry within the GCC rather than importing it.

But the crux of the matter is whether the GCC can really take advantage of the economies of scale and longer production runs to become really competitive on the international markets, let alone in the rest of the Arab World where labour costs are so cheap and pricing factors so important for the low earning consumers.

In short, if industrialisation means importing

more foreign workers at higher cost, subsidizing raw materials and erecting protective duties to encourage industrialists to become inefficient, what is the use of the whole exercise. Wouldn't be better to invest rather in Sudan, or in Jordan, Syria or even Iraq which still controls 93 per cent of all cultivable land among all the Arab Gulf states?

As Nadir Farguym of the Arab Planning Institute in Kuwait claims, the Gulf states suffer from weak human resources. The process, he says, should involve giving better treatment to Arab expatriates who make up much of the local workforce and train them.

Another issue, insists Rodney Wilson of Durham University Economics Department, is that GCC citizens prefer a career in commerce rather than in industry.

Money matters are probably where the six member states share the most.

The combined money stock, covering both currency in circulation and bank deposits, is about the size of what all the Swedes keep at their disposal.

But whereas in Sweden, like for that matter in the US, Canada, West Germany, Japan and the UK, there is usually more money (they call quasi-money because it is not in free circulation) left at the banks than moving around in the streets, it is the reverse in the GCC.

More cash moves from hand to hand than what is funnelled through financial institutions for re-use by borrowers to invest, acquire capital goods or spend as consumers.

What really skews the data is Saudi Arabia. The influence of the holy *Sharia* and bedouin habits explain why for two rivals and half-changing hums, only one is left at the bank (interest bank).

And with half of the total money stock (\$1 billion), the habits of Saudi savers do distort the picture.

The same habits used to apply to Oman until 1978 but the swift industrialization of the country on the new petrodollar mattress changed the picture. In Qatar, the shift occurred a year later only while in Bahrain, the UAE and Kuwait, the ratio is about 2 to 1 in favour of the money stacked in institutions.

It should take another four to six years before Saudis change their pattern, specially, as is being contemplated now, investment markets and equity opportunities are streamlined throughout the whole peninsula, thus offering a liquid alternative to strict interest bearing instruments.

Plans to co-ordinate and even unite monetary policies, the third such attempt made since the 1973 bonanza, should help.

In the wake of the first oil shock, Kuwait and Qatar had pushed for a union limited to the area. However, calls for a joint Gulf currency, embodying what is known as the Arab Dinar - a mere statistical tool - and covered by the oil reserves of the states were soon shelved because of objections raised by leading Arab monetary planners.

Those critics advocated a union based first on a common unit of account and not on full unification because of the far reaching dependency on oil income.

The second attempt was made in late 1973 by the UAE, Qatar, Bahrain and Kuwait with Oman and Saudi Arabia attending the relevant meetings as observers. The initiative failed when Kuwait tried to impose a six-currency basket against which the Kuwaiti dinar was pegged. An alternative idea of a Kuwait-based regional central bank was rejected. And the UAE, Bahrain and Qatar agreed alone on a mere currency realignment only to be broken later by Bahrain.

The task of establishing a unified Gulf effort should be far easier than setting up a pan-Arab currency. On average, the six GCC currencies are virtually tied to the US dollar, mainly because of the US currency denominated oil income. Last year, GCC currencies followed the greenback within a band of 10 per cent as opposed to a much wider margin of 33 per cent in the case of the other Opec countries together.

Tough choices in a weird double game

By Ya'acoub Jaber

AS THE time draws near for a clearcut PLO decision on the question of Palestinian participation in the projected peace process, the situation around us looks more confused than ever. The political climate which was supposed to have been made appropriate for such a crucial step has been poisoned by a series of deliberate Israeli actions, and a total lack of effective US response. Ever since President Reagan proffered his peace plan for the Middle East and Arab leaders came up with their initiative in Fez, circumstances have deteriorated instead of improving to an extent that makes the risk of joining peace negotiations looks worthwhile.

First: There is the stalemate in Lebanon, where negotiations over withdrawal have been dragging on for more than three months without a sign of breakthrough. From the very beginning of the tripartite negotiations, there was consensus that Lebanon constituted a test for what the United States could do to promote the prospects of a comprehensive settlement. Many rightly argued that if the United States failed to end a six-month old occupation, how then could it terminate a 15-year old one involving much more controversial claims.

Second: In the past six months, the Israeli government has been racing against time in an effort to turn the West Bank and Gaza into an exclusively Jewish land. Repeated US requests for a freeze on the building of settlements have been met with a defiant escalation of the building process. In the meantime, life for West Bank and Gaza Palestinians has been turned into a daily nightmare in a clear attempt to force them out. The latest weapon was the poisoning of schoolchildren, and what may come next is known only to the trigger-happy settlers and their active supporters inside the government.

Confronted with these frustrating factors, a decision to join peace talks is a very difficult matter indeed. Yet there seems to be one explanation for what is happening: Israel seeks to discourage Jordan and the Palestinians from joining the proposed peace process while the United States is maintaining silence in an effort to scare the Arabs into joining them because time is running short.

It is a weird game that should be matched by a determined Jordanian-Palestinian effort. The effort must be skillfully worked out, and by exposing the other parties' cards we can make it clear that it is they, not us, who obstruct peace efforts.

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31 MARCH 1983

A new American arms agreement with Israel



-Al-Baynn

THE DEADLOCK in the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations over withdrawal from the occupied West Bank and Gaza, as well as the settlement drive there, are major topics in newspaper editorials.

The Qatari daily, *Al-Arab*, writes that Lebanon has rejected Israel's humiliating terms because they encroach upon its sovereignty and independence. The paper adds that this Lebanese stand places heavy responsibility on the United States, which has pledged to secure the withdrawal of Israeli troops without infringement of Lebanon's national independence.

Noting that the Lebanese government has accepted the latest US proposals while Israel rejected them, the paper says the situation has reached a difficult stage due to the simple fact that Israel seeks to block any effort to achieve peace in the region.

Another Qatari newspaper, *Al-Raya*, wonders what will happen next, after the US has shown its inability to force an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

The paper goes on to say that all signs deduced from Israeli leaders' statements indicate that Israel intends to continue its occupation of Lebanon for years, and transform that country into a zone of influence of its own. All this is happening with US support, and in the absence of any effective Arab intervention that could help Lebanon overcome this predicament.

Al-Raya lauds the courageous Lebanese resistance against the Israeli occupation forces, describing it as the one action which will be most effective in eventually forcing Israel to reconsider its plans to prolong its military presence.

The English-language Qatari Gulf Times writes that Israel has apparently decided to stay in Lebanon one more year, until the US presidential election campaign gets under way - thus forcing postponement of any effective US action in the Middle East.

"Americans will soon find that their government is being made ridiculous by a group of aggressors whose very existence depends on the US taxpayers' money," the paper remarks.

It suggests that sooner or later, Americans will demand an end to this Israeli behaviour after being faced with repeated Israeli rejection of all peace efforts, including President Reagan's peace plan.

On settlement building in the occupied territory, the Cairo newspaper *Al-Ahram* says Israel will be held re-

sponsible for blocking the peace process in the Middle East because of its insistence on continuing to build new settlements and resorting to military power.

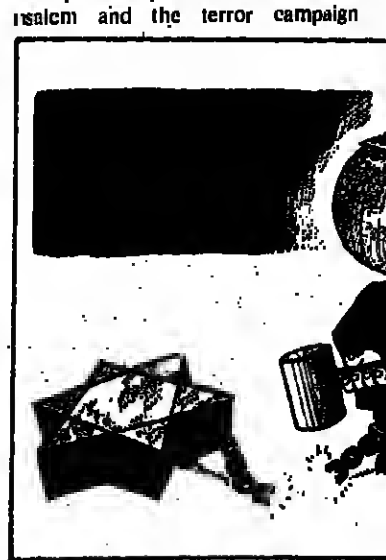
Referring to EEC leaders' statement in Brussels last week on the Middle East, which condemned Israel's settlement policy as an obstacle to peace and called for self-determination for the Palestinians, *Al-Ahram* asserts that the logic of justice will finally be the only means of establishing peace in the Middle East.

A Qatari weekly newspaper, *Al-Qurba*, denounces US policy towards Israel's settlement activity and Washington's refusal to exercise any pressure to force an end to the settlement building.

"The Arabs demanded US pressure on Israel to stop the building of settlements, and President Reagan replied a few days ago to this demand by refusing to exercise such pressure. This clearly means that US credibility is no longer to be relied on," the paper says.

Recalling that President Reagan's Middle East plan contains a provision calling for a freeze on settlement building, the paper says that during the five months which have elapsed since the US president proffered his plan, the government of Menachem Begin has expanded its settlement activity and stepped up the confiscation of Arab land, with the US maintaining complete silence.

Al-Khaleej newspaper of Abu Dhabi remarks that Israeli Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan's recent disclosure that the army provides Jewish settlers with weapons clearly indicates that the army was behind the attempt to storm Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem and the terror campaign.



-Ashraf Al-Awsal

THE JERUSALEM STAR 11



PEACEMAKER (for 5-8 year olds)

Expert talks on the use of drama education

By Abecr Al-Fahoum

Special to the Star

HOW CAN we help our children to understand themselves and their world?

One way, according to English drama expert David Johnston, is through their active participation in drama.

Mr. Johnston recently spent two weeks in Jordan as a guest of the Friends of Children Club. During this time he gave a series of lectures and demonstration sessions on the use of drama in education and also visited Salt, Ajloun and Irbid to give lectures to student teachers.

According to Mr. Johnston "There are two separate things, theatre for young people and drama in education."

Drama in education is a form of teaching developed only in the last twenty years. It developed after World War II when people felt the need to adapt to changing social, economic and political conditions.

In England Mr. Johnston works with a group of friends in a professional theatre company known as the Theatre Centre.

They feel their work is not primarily for children's entertainment but aims to introduce information about the world. He says they produce realistic and entertaining plays on topics of social interest.

Themes include ecology, disability, information about other cultures, questions of family relationships and social problems such as drugs and crime.

We want children to think about these issues, he says, "and we raise questions and problems, give them the chance to think."

Mr. Johnston believes that a five-year-old child can watch and act at the same time. The Theatre Centre treats children seriously and works on the principle that theatre can be used without having to be about fairy stories. If realistic it can re-inforce reality and enable children to see themselves as responsible at a very early age.

About the long-term aim of drama teaching, Mr. Johnston says "It helps the student to understand himself and the world in which he lives. The drama teacher tries to set up situations within which the students can discover why people behave the way they do. The students are then helped to reflect on their own behaviour."

The Theatre Centre presents works tailored to the different age groups. For infants five to eight years they give stories about pollution, the danger of dependence on machines, Eskimo help for people with disabilities and peace among nations.

With older children they try to orient them to the dangers of the atomic bomb, in problems of ecology, in repression etc. This way the children can learn to understand universal and local problems. They can also learn to understand the beautiful world which exists inside them, the world of love, emotion and feeling.

The use of drama in Jordanian schools is present in a minimal and Mr. Johnston is hoping that his visit here will stimulate the interest of teachers in drama and encourage them to introduce it into their own classrooms.

At left, the poster for Peacemaker is one of the Theatre Centre's productions for young children which examines the desire for peace within us all.

Its starting point is the sentence "Build a wall. A wall will keep us apart. A wall will keep the peace."

The wall is built, the children are divided into the blues and the reds, the wall separates them and they fight. Finally they realize that it is better to destroy the wall and come together as one nation.

By means of traditional story-telling and participatory techniques, everyone is drawn into the fun—but with a very serious purpose to demonstrate to young people that conflicts can be resolved by non-violent means in every aspect of life.

All you need to know about the US--just ask

By Richard L. Calkins
Special to The Star

AS A foreign student wishing to attend an American College or University, you have endured countless procedures and undergone industrious research in preparing for this important experience in your life. After much consideration you have decided to apply to an American College or University.

You have then written to these institutions that meet your educational goals, applied to take the appropriate entrance examinations (SAT, ACT, TOEFL, GRE, etc.), applied to several colleges, sent all supporting documents, and looked into the possibility of financial aid.

You have been accepted for admission at three or four of the institutions to which you applied--which one will you choose?

New trends

The question of choice is a critical one for the foreign student, the answer to this question involving more complications in light of recent trends appearing in US higher education. As US-generated student populations continue to decrease, institutions face rising costs coupled with fewer private and public funding sources and fewer students.

Increasingly, colleges and universities are looking abroad to fill the gaps created by declining student enrollments. Admissions budgets have increased in order to expand the recruitment possibilities of each institution, and admissions standards have been lowered (especially in some self-supporting private colleges) so that the institutions may meet their minimum enrollment figures and maintain their financial strength.

In selecting the appropriate institution, you must decide which institution has taken a strong interest in your welfare from the initial stage of inquiry until your arrival, settling in, and during the course of your study there. But how will you know, and what questions should you ask?

What will help you make the right decision? What questions should you ask? During the application process, you may have already received some clues. Institutions with well-organized admissions procedures for foreign students have developed special application materials—separate literature (catalogues, brochures), preliminary and special application forms, response letters geared to foreign students, and follow-up housing, financial, and immigration requirements.

Additionally, the institution will have a specially-designated admissions officer responsible for foreign admissions, with whom you will communicate.

Questions should arise quickly in your mind if the institution sends you the same forms and literature they send to their American students. If so, beware—they are ignoring your needs, right from the beginning. Especially beware of those institutions that offer "on-the-spot" admission, or otherwise admit you without going through the normal application process.

Secondly, what is the scope of information the institution has provided for you? Well-organized institutions have prepared a handbook for international students, providing general information about the institution, its regulations and services, academic policies, financial aid and services, housing, transportation, social roles, consumer information, communication, leisure, and daily living in the area.

Also, information on insurances and registration procedures should be received in advance, as well as directions to the institution and whom you should see, and where, when you arrive.

Academic adjustment

A third area of important information regards your academic adjustment to the institution. Well-organized institutions will have trained personnel experienced in interpreting your academic credentials and degree of proficiency in the English language. US institutions have varying policies regarding acceptance for advanced placement of 13th-year programmes (Baccalaureate, Abitur, International Baccalaureate, General Certificate of Education, "A" levels, etc.).

An evaluation of your credentials should be requested, and received by you before you have made a decision as to which institution to attend.

You have also completed the TOEFL or Michigan Test for English proficiency. Many institutions use these tests as an admissions criteria, prior to placement in a particular English level program. Normally, you will be tested after your arrival by the institution, and placed in an appropriate level of English.

Those institutions which use TOEFL and other tests for placement, rather than admissions purposes will usually designate a minimum-level achievement on the test and if attained, will place you in the normal English course, without an institutional testing procedure. It is important that you know this before choosing, as it also may affect your decision.

Student advisor

The fourth point is an extremely critical one, regarding the machinery an institution has to advise you during your course of study. Well-organized institutions will have a professional person designated as an international student advisor. This individual will normally and preferably have had experience working, living, or studying in a foreign country, speak two or more languages, a knowledge of international educational systems, and is thus sympathetic to your needs.

Financial aid

Finally, the question of finances. Generally, although not always, private institutions will cost more than state-supported institutions. Frequently, however, state-supported institutions have separate, higher fee structures for foreign students.

An institution's literature should not only include the fees, but a breakdown of what the fees involve, and what additional costs will be incurred by you.

Also, the Certificate of Eligibility (I-20 or IAP-66 forms) will provide a description of financial aid offered by the institution. If you need financial aid, write to the institution well in advance for details and availability of aid. Normally, it is difficult for first-year international students to obtain financial aid or a job in the United States. Frequently, and alarmingly, some institutions will give general financial aid information as an inducement to attract you. If financial aid is available, request a written commitment from the institution before leaving home.

Above all, do not be shy or hesitant in asking these questions of an institution. Remember your investment as you make your decision—your future, your happiness, a large sum of money. You will want to make the right decision—an informed choice.

U.S. pianist at Marriott

Nothing daunted, the American Centre is making a contribution this week to our European-dominated cultural scene.

So, if you tire of the Royal Cultural Centre you can head for the Marriott Hotel on Sunday 3 April at 8.00 pm to hear American pianist William Nabure.

Mr. Nabure was born in Virginia in 1941 and began to study the piano at the age of ten. He continued his studies in the Academia Di Santa Cecilia in Rome and also worked with Pavel Serebrjaku of the Leningrad Conservatory and with Alicia de Larrocha in Barcelona.

Since his graduation in 1963 he has given concerts throughout the world and has made several recordings.

Sunday's concert is free and tickets are available at the American Centre.



William Nabure

Diana Shamoni prefers to paint simple, honest people

A life overwhelmed by painting

By Najwa Kefay

Special to the Star

ENTERING THE house of artist Diana Hajar Shamoni is like entering a miniature museum, but a cozy, beautifully decorated one.

The walls of most of the rooms are covered with paintings, hers and those of other artists. And they are beautifully set off by rooms furnished with brass and silver antiques, Persian rugs, old pottery and antique inlaid chests.

Art has always been a part of Diana's life. Her uncle is a well-known sculptor and painter and has been a major influence. One sister is a painter and another a sculptor.

Her mother used to collect pictures of famous paintings from books and magazines and educate her children about the greats of the art world.

Poor student

As a young girl Diana used to sketch on walls or any other available surface.

"I was bad at school," she admits, "simply because I was too busy painting and drawing and I hardly had time for anything else. Nothing other than drawing mattered to me in this world."

Diana went on to study at the Institute of Arts in Amman. Amongst her teachers were some of Jordan's best-known artists including Mohammed Durra. She also studied with the Italian artist Armando.

Generally she paints in oils, sometimes she sketches but only rarely uses water colours. The strongest influences on her style come from expressionist and expressionist art.

Love of nature

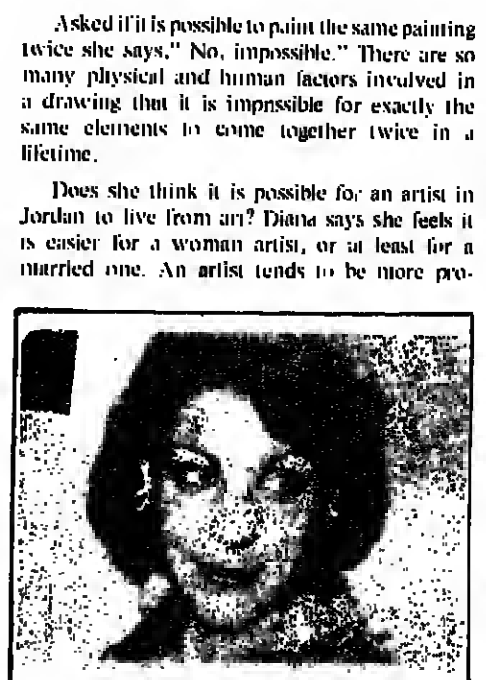
For her inspiration Diana loves to go out to the fields and the wilderness to sit with simple honest country people and to observe nature. At other times she goes to downtown Amman, especially King Talal Street, where she looks at the interesting faces. She feels very much at ease painting the features of the Bedouins. She also likes to paint natural scenery and flowers, especially during the spring.

Winter is her most productive season of the year. She loves to paint when it is cold and snowy outside and she is inside in the warmth. In summer, she says, she hardly ever paints and if she does the work is never like her winter paintings, though she doesn't really understand why.

Diana's first exhibition was in 1964. Since then she has taken part in six joint exhibitions. The most recent was only this week when she had two works on show in an exhibition of work by creative women held at the Amman Training Hotel.

No repeats

She does enough work to stage an exhibition annually, but says "To prepare for an exhibition is like publishing a book. It requires a lot of preparation and time." So she tends to exhibit only every two to three years.



Diana Shamoni

Artist captures village life in glowing colour

By Vanessa Batrouni

Special to the Star

YOUSSEF BADDAWI, a villager from Nifour, brought to us this week at the Alia Art Gallery, tender tableau of Jordan's village life. He is truly an artist of the people, aiming to express the lives of the villagers he is close to, externally in their daily activities and internally through his rich colours.

Colour is used as a maternal pool from which all form swells forth. It supports and at times overcomes the subject. Or the subject is left isolated in the colour landscapes in silent solitude to struggle with the vicissitudes of life, concentrating on a small task, cooking, shopping, peddling or begging. The doll-like faceless figures shimmer in and out of the desert, moving towards us or backing away from us into the vast expanse of coloured nothingness.

The studies are chunks of captured atmosphere, blending restfulness and yet a sense of hopelessness in man's position as his activity, his control, his importance is overwhelmed by the massive slabs of colour.

Thick, syrupy reds, yellows and browns are laid down emphatically with heavy brushstrokes—the rhythms of the artist at work are visibly part of the picture's composition and brushstrokes present the movement of a donkey's leg or the sweep of a background tent.

Lines are dismissed in this technique and colour contrasts give the glowing light in what are sun-drenched vignettes, colour unblended, unqualified, uncompromised, never enclosed but living freely on the canvas's surface.

The bulk of the exhibition is taken up by these "village" studies but there is a change of tempo and atmosphere in his "Agaba" pictures. They are lighter and more lyrical, colours become sharper and less mellow, blue is introduced vibrant and sparkling and atmospheric conditions take control with ruffled skies and seas.

Figures are abandoned in favour of bobbing



Youssef Baddawi

boats, umbrellas and the play of light and the play of light on the sea, everything seems to be more excited and hopeful.

In general, Baddawi's technique of colour and a loose brushstroke remains consistent but he also includes in the exhibition a few experimental diverging freely on the canvas's surface.

ersions which are not as successful as the village souk series.

In one he lays, aside his brush for the knife, creating a roughly textured surface that does not really lead itself to the composition, there are some abstracts where colour is considered in its own right and in his latest painting the Storm, he loses control altogether of his colour structures. Here the paint is splashed and spattered and allowed to run and generally left to its own devices. It serves its purpose in describing a storm but is not original.

More individual in style, stronger and attractive are the humanist excursions into the village where the basic life is reflected in basic colours and the energy to survive is reflected in the energy of the working of the canvas.

Ornament and detail are omitted and would indeed seem trivial against these powerful and barren deserts the people live so close to... The people exist barely in this sonorous simplicity but they do not command.

Youssef Baddawi is a young painter graduated from the Fine Arts Institute of Amman. He says he was influenced by the paintings of Rembrandt in his earlier years and maybe it is this influence that drew him away from colder intellectual pursuits that looks selfishly at the mechanics of art to look again at what is around him.

Unable to take the place of the people he paints or to shoulder their problems, he exorcises the misery through paint, like an actor with a palette rather than a script. His altruism combined with his love almost worship of colour and his ability to manipulate its powerful properties is what makes his work well worth viewing and promises much for the future.



All Things Considered Joyce Abu Jassar

Do you or don't you?

OBVIOUSLY YOU do -- read, of course -- or you wouldn't be holding the Jerusalem Star right now, would you?

Reading has gone through various ups and downs in recent history. There were people who predicted that reading and its necessary companion, the book, would become passe as television proliferated, but it didn't.

Now video is occupying a great deal of everyone's time but I still doubt that the habit of reading will go by the way. There are more books being published and purchased now than ever before in a wide variety of categories.

But some people have the habit in varying degrees. "What I Read books," a university graduate laughed when I asked, "Oh, no. I finished with school a long time ago." It wasn't necessary for this person to continue reading for life, so the habit was dropped.

Then there are those who read to keep up with developments in their occupational fields and those who read to escape for an hour or two into an imaginary world. And there is the final classification -- the compulsive. This is where yours truly fits into the scheme of things.

When I see a new magazine on the coffee table, it pulls me like a magnet, like the eye of a whirlpool sucking irresistibly in. I pick it up and open it. The rest of the room becomes a blank. People talk but I don't hear. I read the articles, picture captions, the adverts, where to send your change of address, the page with the editors names and all staff who did the artwork, even where magazine was actually printed.

Books lure me. I was caught in the grip of "Jews" for 3 days. Science fiction takes me on long journeys into other spaces, times and dimensions. But it doesn't stop there.

There are labels on clothes -- Made in Taiwan. Wash by hand in warm water -- and on cans. I always notice which can of sardines has the hot peppers in it. And Mrs. JUMPY PEANUT BUTTER CONTAINS... The list is so long that I wonder just how many actual peanuts got into that individual wide-mouthed container.

Reading has informed me of the little red frog that lives deep in the Amazon jungle, the metre-long tube worms in the bottom of the ocean and of the very assiduous doctor in a remote area who found patients coming into his headquarters with a slowly progressing nerve disease but stood with paralysis in the legs.

He researched diligently but could not find any description of a like ailment in his medical tomes. Ah! He had chanced upon an as yet undiscovered disease. This meant that if he could record all aspects of it to verify that it had not been previously recorded the scientific community would reward him by naming the disease after him -- immortality!

Doctor worked until he had isolated the organism and then tried to grow it in culture. But it would only survive in human tissue without any other hosts between. How was it being transmitted from one person to another? He began to suspect. He questioned discreetly and deduced that his charges were practicing cannibals.

Right about then he must have wished that he was back home reading a book.

When divorce can be good for you

A NEW and surprising profile of work, love, stress and marriage in America emerges from a National Science Foundation survey of 300 women. It is published under the title *Lifeprints*.

Quite a number of myths about women are exploded, blown apart under the impact of these major findings.

• **THE FEMALE** midlife crisis may be a fiction. Women in their 50s are finding that feelings of well-being have little to do with age. Unlike men, who anguish at the thought of time running out and hood over their mortality, women in general are not plagued by such anxieties.

• **WOMEN** are less alike than they

used to be. Going back to work at age 40 after 20 years as a housewife, a woman must wrestle with challenges entirely different from those confronting a single woman of the same age who is fighting for promotion in one of the competitive professions. The "age and stage" method of predicting a woman's behaviour is collapsing. Men, however, are more homogeneous.

• **HARD**, paid work improves a woman's mental health. It provides self-esteem, meaning and a sense of mastery. Work can act as a buffer against stress and an escape from tension. It makes it easier, not harder for married women to cope with a home and family, because they no longer feel

obliged to do unnecessary house chores they never liked in the place.

Working mothers are actually building some leisure time into their lives for the first time.

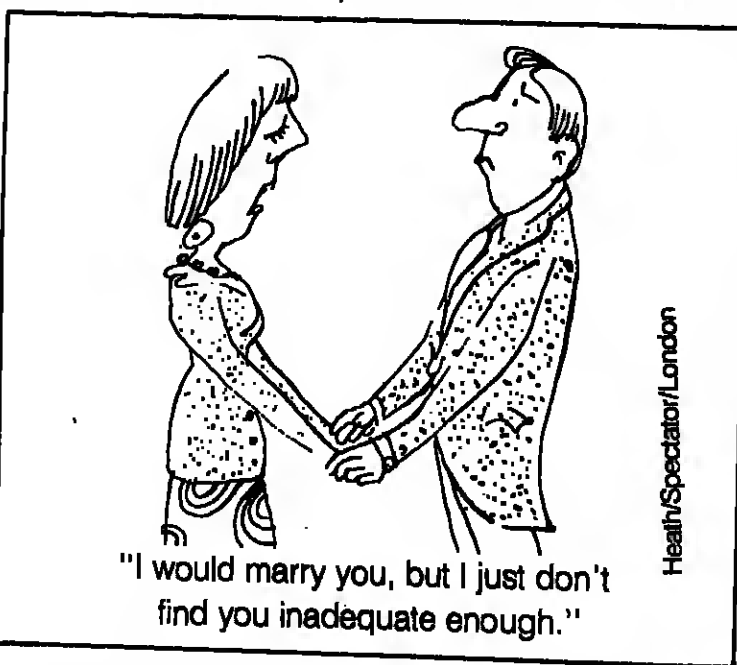
• **MOST** women thrive on multiple roles. Those who score highest on indices of well-being in the study are married women with children. They also hold high-pressure jobs. At the same time, they feel least depressed by life's ups and downs. But they do as much enjoyment from home life as from career. Women found to feel a sense of control over their lives are those with fewest roles.

• **DIVORCE** can be good for women. It gives them a sense of mastery and greater competence. When asked how divorce affected their lives, a surprising 95 per cent said it had good effects on their career and education, and 80 per cent called it a turning point in their direction.

Men tend to be damaged by divorce, often repeating the same mistakes, marrying a wrong and much younger partner the second time. But a large majority of divorced women are "bivalent, even negative," about re-marrying.

In fact, it often takes a divorce to lead a woman to the surprising discovery that she can live without a man. When some young, never-married women at Columbia University were asked to invent stories in which a man was the central character, one out of 12 was able to do so. These concocted fantasies in which a woman was loved or rescued by a man, literary hero of their existence.

(London Express Senior)



When to train

My neighbour's baby is potty trained at the age of 16 months but my baby is the same age and I haven't been able to train him yet. Am I doing something wrong?

It isn't the neighbour's baby that is trained in the toilet. She is probably checking her watch and then rushing the child off to the potty every 20 or 30 minutes in an effort to maintain dryness. The next time you go for a visit, notice how many times she glances at her wrist or the clock hanging on the wall.

A baby has no control over its bladder until it begins to walk and then has very little more until he or she gains real co-ordination in walking, usually closer to the age of two years.

It is unfortunate that mothers are

pressured to compete in this toilet training contest because it often results in tension and irritability between mother and child just to impress neighbours.

And if she is doing this to free herself from laundry problems there are often soiled training pants to deal with that amount to just as much washing as diapers or nappies. Better to wait until your child is more mature.

By the time the child is two years old he or she is capable of more control. Also the two year old is just feeling the urge for independence, looking for ways to prove that he or she is "big" and likes to do things alone. By introducing toilet training at this time you give the child a chance to shed another babyish trait in exchange for a habit that is more grown-up. You will get more active cooperation in your efforts.

A small plastic potty on the bathroom floor is sufficient. Leave the door of the bathroom open so baby doesn't have to cope with working the door knob when he or she is in a hurry and don't scold for accidents. But if the child has drunk a large quantity of liquid more than a half hour before gentle hint or reminder will probably be enough.

There might be an occasional accident so leave a supply of freshly laundered training pants where the child can get them easily and change the damp pair for dry ones. None of us really likes to admit to mistakes, so even the small child, until he is two, is.

Joyce Niles is a member of the American Medical Writers Association.

Stuffed tomatoes with meat

Ingredients

- 12 medium tomatoes
- salt and pepper
- 1/2 cup chopped parsley
- 1 teaspoon oregano
- 1 teaspoon mixed herbs
- 3 onions, grated
- 1 clove garlic, chopped
- 1/2 kilo minced meat
- 1 cup grated zucchini (cousa)
- 1 cup rice
- 1/2 cup pine nuts
- 1 cup white wine
- 1 cup water
- 6 tablespoons olive oil

Method

- Cut tops off tomatoes and reserve.
- Scoop pulp from tomatoes, chop and reserve.
- Place tomato shells in baking dish and sprinkle with salt, pepper, parsley, oregano and herbs.
- Lightly saute onions, garlic and beef.
- Add zucchini, rice, pine nuts, 1 cup of reserved tomato pulp and 1/2 cup wine.
- Simmer 30 minutes.
- Spoon into tomato shells and cap.
- Combine remaining tomato pulp with water, olive oil and 1/2 cup wine.
- Pour over tomatoes.
- Bake for thirty five minutes at 350°.

Chef's corner

Gourmet's delight

A Roast duck in orange sauce with a mushroom and onion sauce was the plot du jour at a Tuesday luncheon held in honour of the ladies and gentlemen who graduated from the Marriott hotel cooking class. The class was taught by Gunter Kahan, executive chef of the Marriott hotel's kitchen.

Princess Majida and Mrs. Nazli Al-Husseini Society for the Physically Handicapped presented the certificates to the graduates of the course. Half of the proceeds gathered from the cost of attending the cooking class will go to the Al-Husseini Society.

The 26 ladies and solitary gentleman, Mr. Yatchi Brillman, attending the culinary course learned how to prepare a very rich, gourmet meal of appetizer, duck with orange sauce, almond potatoes, three vegetable purées and fruit savarin for dessert.

The Marriott's party chef, Mr. Muhammad Abu Tarek, showed his enthusiasm for the art of making new and interesting shapes from pastry in the last session of the course.

• An art and culture through the eyes of Arab women were featured at a three-day exhibition sponsored by the Arab Women Graduates Club this week. The exhibition, organized by the club's president, Dr. Maryam Bakri, was officially opened by Her Highness Princess Basma on Saturday at the Amman Training Hotel.

The focus of the exhibition was on paintings, sculpture and murals, all representing various aspects of women's contributions to Arab culture. They included Eleonora Bilal's colorful tempera paintings of Jordanian and Palestinian costumes and Mariam Touqan's eerie "Lady of Jerusalem", done in shades of black and grey. The display also included publications of all sorts by Arab women on such diverse topics as poetry, children's tales and feminism.

An opening speech was given by Minister of Social Affairs Mrs. In'am Al-Shaft and lectures on the role of women and the realities facing them in the Arab world were presented by Salwa Al-Tajer, Samia Zarou and Huda Salah. One lecture of particular interest was given by a man, Mr. Khalid Mahadin who suggested that women excel men in their artistic outlook.

Among the many personalities attending the opening were Pakistani Ambassador Ensam Roshid Mr. and Mrs. Domingo from UNID, poet Zuleikha Abu Rishah and Dr. and Mrs. Selim Haddad, from the University of Jordan and UNRWA, respectively.

• Another artist whose work is in the public eye this week is Ily Nasir who has an exhibition at the Amra Hotel.

The exhibition is being held under the patronage of Princess Wijdan Ali and was opened last Saturday.

The opening drew quite a collection of fellow artists including Samia Zarou and Nahla Sivadi and ceramists Najwa Annah who was there with her mother Jean.

Turkish ambassador Mr. Resat Arim and Mrs. Arim, Italian Ambassador Margherita Fabrizio Rossi Longhi and Mrs. Marina Vlets, wife of the Turkish ambassador in Jordan were also present.



Marriott Hotel executive chef Gunter Kahan (right) with two of his assistants Paul Downing (left) and Peter Bakker (center)

Calendar

EEC Festival

The Young Soloists of the European Philharmonic Orchestra.
Tuesday 29, Wednesday 30 and Thursday 31 March and Friday 1 April
Irish Tenor Frank Patterson
Saturday 2 April and Sunday 3 April
Langehaugen Symphonie Brass Orchestra
Monday 4, Tuesday 5 and Wednesday 6 April
All concerts at the Royal Cultural Centre at 8.00 pm
Magnum Circle
Wednesday 6 April and Thursday 7 April at the Palace of Culture, Sports City at 7.00 pm

Concert

The American Centre presents a concert by pianist William Nuhore
Sunday, 3 April at 8.00 pm at the Amman Marriott Hotel

Films

The Centre Audiovisual Regional presents a series of film starring Jean Gabin
"L'Age Ingent" Monday 4 April at 8.30 pm
"La Hure" Tuesday 5 April at 8.30 pm
"Deux Hommes dans la Ville" Wednesday 6 April at 8.30 pm

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A road map indicating the location of Al Ma'moura Aquarium
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Just between us... A month for the Culture Cultures

A month for the Culture Cultures

THE EUROPEAN countries are renowned to the rest of the world as the home of precision, in engineering, speech and planning. Thus, I suppose it should come as no surprise that by opening their Spring Festival this week, they have hit the nail right on the head.

Unlike what might be expected from some other peoples, they managed to hold it during the spring. The contrast is perhaps most noteworthy in the case of Washington, DC, where the annual Cherry Blossom Festival rarely comes within a whiff of any blossoms--be they on cherry trees or of any other persuasion.

Here in Amman, we are now being treated to a month-long cultural feast. While our pocketbooks may ache a little at the end of it, our minds and souls will definitely be enriched. We will then be prepared to live with better grace through the weather's characteristic, depressing decline into dusty decay.

The only question is, can our feet survive it? And with so many tempting activities from which to choose, where will we find the time for our other normal, everyday pursuits like eating, sleeping and working?

I've already applied for emergency leave from my job to give me time to cover just one part of the show, the exhibitions. I've tried already--after the opening I rushed over to the Royal Cultural Centre to see them, but I put on so many kilometres looking at just one exhibit that I had to ask for a time-out and go home to recuperate.

So, my holiday will allow me time to just about finish looking at all those displays by the end of the festival, three weeks from now. That is if I devote all my time to it during the day. Then, there are the concerts. A quick glance at the festival programme tells me that 15 April is the only day free of scheduled activities. So I have to get through two weeks of this before I get a rest.

Clearly, the road from my house to the cultural centre will be worn down considerably. I might be able to solve this problem by camping out on the centre's doorstep overnight.

But spring and clear weather are not quite all that indisputably here yet. And besides, some of the events take place elsewhere--some of them drawing the crowds as far away as Jerash.

One must be thankful that the organizers have made sure that none of the events overlap seriously. So a really determined and aware culture vulture could squeeze them all in (though who knows when the visiting fencers and football players will be doing their things?). In some cases it may take some fancy footwork--the traffic police should be put on special alert to catch speeders as they try to make it back from the Jerash concert of the German brass band in time to hear the recital of Ireland's Greatest Tenor the same night.

As a friend of mine pointed out, this is all well and good. But one just hopes our European friends aren't defeating their own purposes. While all these French, German, British, Italian and other kinds of events are going on at the cultural centre, who's ever going to bother stopping by the individual cultural centres to see their own exhibitions and concerts? And in case you hadn't noticed, there are a lot of them.

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Aquamarine	4233
Agave	2056

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Algeria	42301	Aleppo	25301
American	425-7	Amman	25301
Bahrain	664140	Andorra	27360
Bahamas	416161	Antigua	41910
Belize	41581	Aruba	26116
Bolivia	32184	Air France	37121
Bosnia	36160	Bahamas	41920
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Czechoslovakia	415131	Calcutta	41301
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Dominican	413124	Cardenas	41301
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Saudi Arabia	413124	Chongqing	41301
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Ukraine	413124	Chongqing	41301
United States	413124	Chongqing	41301
Uruguay	413124	Chongqing	41301
Venezuela	413124	Chongqing	41301
Yemen	413124	Chongqing	41301
Zambia	413124	Chongqing	41301
Zimbabwe	413124	Chongqing	41301

meanwhile, this is quite a good year. However, you may find it just a little dry, but it is a tiredness which makes compensation for you.

months are very
moving and away from tension and jealousy, and
your sense of well-being.

American Centre	41530		
British Consulate	36147		
British Consulate	37009		
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HOTELS

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Marriott	660100
Regency	668000
Conna	71256
Jerusalem Hotel	665094
International Hotel	41361
Antiprincipal	663186
Commodore	663181
Aladdin Hotel	667180
Orlando Palace	661121
Yahya	661114
Rockefeller	661114
San Rock	813803
Jerusalem	665161
Phoenician	35101

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Grand Beach	34261
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Belgium	42347	Sweden	33145
Belarus	41463	Switzerland	33146
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Canada	30784	Turkmenistan	41393
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Germany	664124-9	U.S.S.R.	44369
Greece	41272-5	U.S.S.R.	41341
Holland	41272-6	U.S.S.R.	41341
Hong Kong	41272-7	U.S.S.R.	41341
India	41272-8	U.S.S.R.	41341
Indonesia	41272-9	U.S.S.R.	41341
Iran	41273-0	U.S.S.R.	41341
Italy	37026	U.S.S.R.	41341
Japan	37027	U.S.S.R.	41341
Korea	38141	U.S.S.R.	41341
Latvia	41273-1	U.S.S.R.	41341
Lithuania	41273-2	U.S.S.R.	41341
Malaysia	41273-3	U.S.S.R.	41341
Mexico	41273-4	U.S.S.R.	41341
Morocco	41273-5	U.S.S.R.	41341
Nepal	41273-6	U.S.S.R.	41341
Netherlands	41273-7	U.S.S.R.	41341
Norway	41273-8	U.S.S.R.	41341
Poland	41273-9	U.S.S.R.	41341
Portugal	41274-0	U.S.S.R.	41341
Romania	41274-1	U.S.S.R.	41341
Russia	41274-2	U.S.S.R.	41341
Saudi Arabia	41274-3	U.S.S.R.	41341
Spain	41274-4	U.S.S.R.	41341
Sweden	41274-5	U.S.S.R.	41341
Switzerland	41274-6	U.S.S.R.	41341
Taiwan	41274-7	U.S.S.R.	41341
Tanzania	41274-8	U.S.S.R.	41341
Thailand	41274-9	U.S.S.R.	41341
Turkey	41275-0	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41275-1	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.A.	41275-2	U.S.S.R.	41341
Ukraine	41275-3	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41275-4	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41275-5	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41275-6	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41275-7	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41275-8	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41275-9	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41276-0	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41276-1	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41276-2	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41276-3	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41276-4	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41276-5	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41276-6	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41276-7	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41276-8	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41276-9	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41277-0	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41277-1	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41277-2	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41277-3	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41277-4	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41277-5	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41277-6	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41277-7	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41277-8	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41277-9	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41278-0	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41278-1	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41278-2	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41278-3	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41278-4	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41278-5	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41278-6	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41278-7	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41278-8	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41278-9	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41279-0	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41279-1	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41279-2	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41279-3	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41279-4	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41279-5	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41279-6	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41279-7	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41279-8	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41279-9	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41280-0	U.S.S.R.	41341
U.S.S.R.	41280-1	U.S	

[illegible]

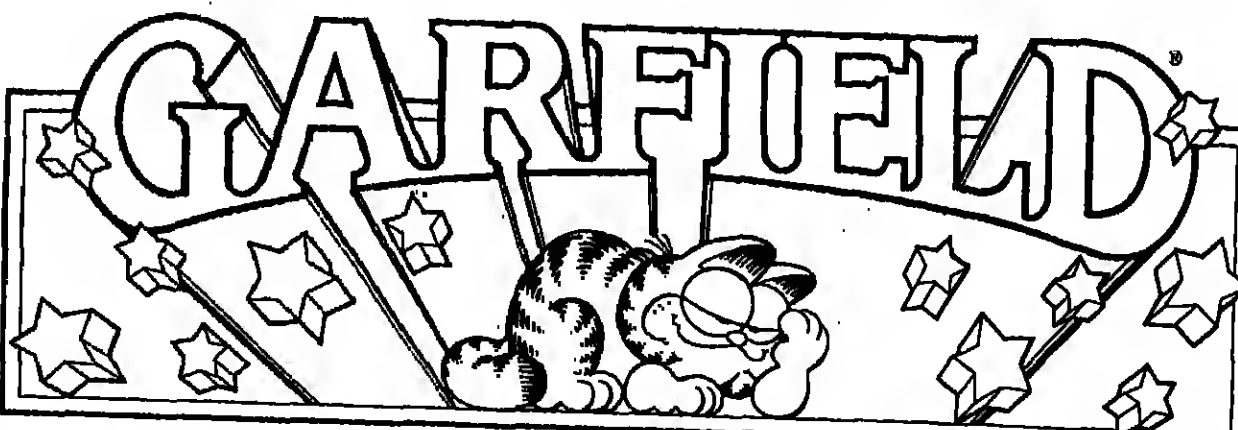
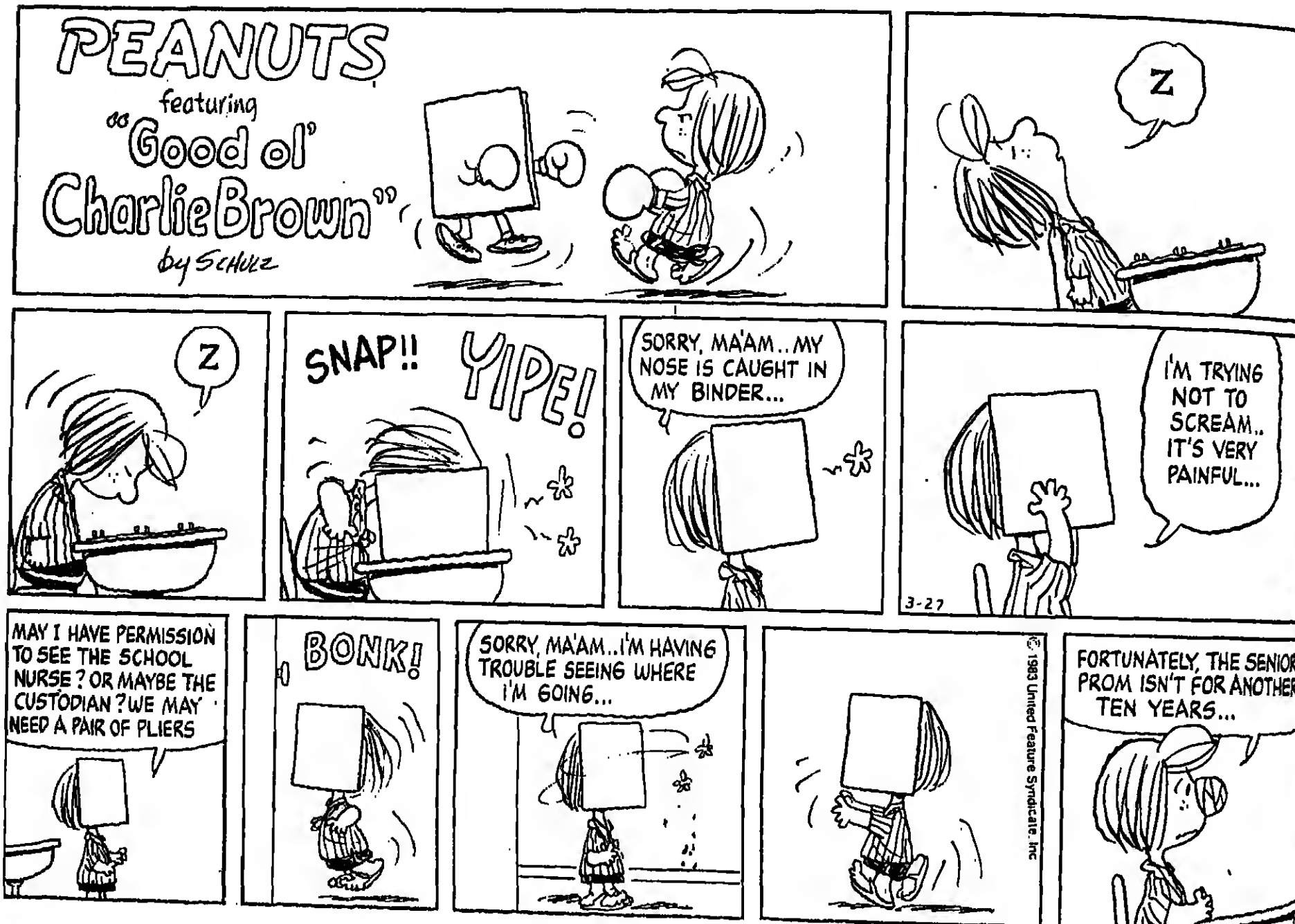
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	Red Crossmen	74121
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GENERAL		
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	Middle Eastville	17
665392	Overseas Cable	18
664164	Cable or Telegram	11
	Reprint Service	

Green	77101
British	73111
Marka	71111
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Swiss	71111
GENERAL	
Tetrahedron	73111
Jordan	73111
of	73111
Compl-	65112
Comp-	65112
Municipal	73111
City of Jordan	73111
re Infor-	112
nd	112
Madagascar	112
Calla	112
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TV	112

PEANUTS

featuring
"Good ol'
Charlie Brown"

by SCHULZ

BRIDGE
by
Terence
Reese

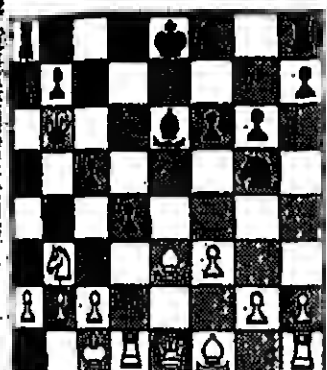
I dare say, the Ace, which is more fashionable these days than A K. Then when? Almost all the West players, apparently tried a diamond, either a low one or the Queen. It was quite easy now for South to enter dummy twice in clubs, pick up the King of spades, and make ten tricks.

Did anybody, one wonders, find a more skilful defence? Study the effect of a club at trick two. The best card, perhaps, is the 8. Dummy's Jack wins, the Queen of spades is finessed, and if South tries another club West will play the 10. East will probably hold up his Ace till the third round, South can pick up the spades without loss but will eventually be forced to play diamonds himself and so will lose four tricks.

This clever defence—the club at trick two—is entirely logical. Note that it would not even be fatal if East played his Ace on the second round; he could always kill the long club by retaining a third round while he still held a trump. The club at trick two is simple, yet worthy of a brilliancy award.

Dealer South, E-W vulnerable.

The bidding on this deal from the semifinal of the Open Paris at Biarritz was brief. Three Spades by South, all pass, West leads the King of hearts—or,



A.J. Miles v. W. Watson, Griesonson
Grand British Championships 1982.

Miles was in fine form in the British Championships at Torquay in August. In this diagram as White (to play) he has sacrificed a pawn to keep the black king in the centre. The Grand Master's next few moves scored a decisive material lead: how should the game go?

TARGET

R	U	G
E	V	A
N	I	Q

Word Game
How many words of four letters or more can you make from the letters

shown here? In making a word, each letter may be used only once. Each word must contain the large letter, and there must be at least one nine-letter word in the list. No plurals; no foreign words; no proper names. TODAY'S TARGET: 20 words, good; 25 words, very good; 30 words, excellent.

CRYPTIC PUZZLE

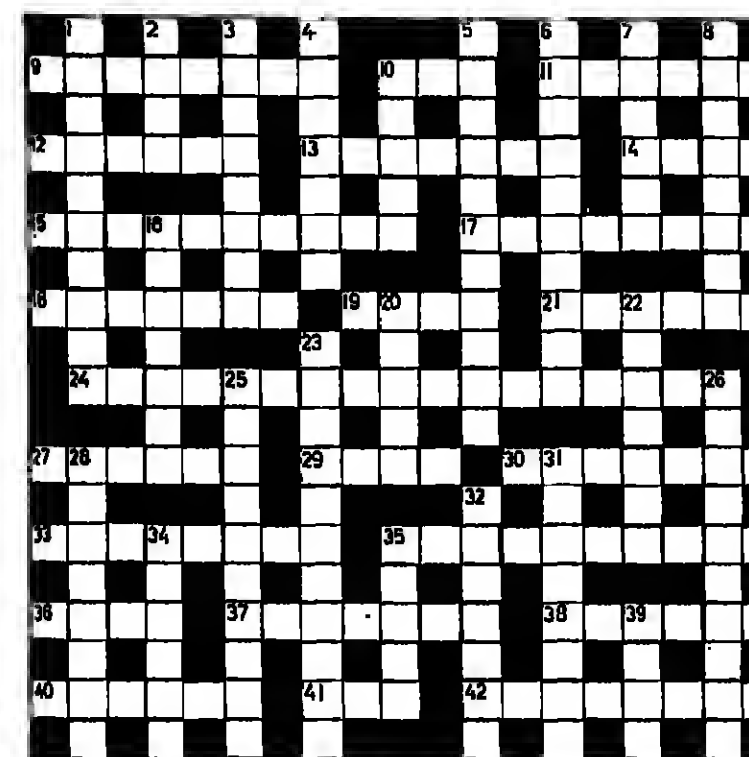
ACROSS

- Will be working, if I can turn it back on (8)
- Don't keep rubbish (3)
- Involve the back row, at the centre (6)
- The tree was undamaged, Mr. Disney held (8)
- The coat of filling the river with swans (11)
- A hair of the cat (4)
- Fore-seeing, as a safeguard (10)
- Friendly and pleasant, though having passed (8)
- Somehow space the time to go in and produce meals (7)
- Long article on Cuba and history, for the motorist (11)
- Stole quietly away and moved very slowly (8)
- Was mum in pain? (8, 2, 1)
- And a place is written about the outlaw (8)
- Returned his documents, too (4)
- Agree to change the front page (10)
- Prevent the attendant strike (8)
- Get all the notes out of order? (10)
- The water was running when I entered (4)
- The wrong gear-change does equal one (7)
- Change into and it will look good on (8)
- Are out when you knock (8)
- In aspic, eggs in the refrigerator (3)
- Paying of pussies a pound inside (8)

DOWN

- The injustice of being laid? (10)
- In business in the picture (14)
- Brown, under a cloud, you suspect (8)
- From a dancing place about, I find it heavenly (7)
- Be horrified to lose your seat? (8, 8)
- "Turned out fine," I cable, "Good for you" (10)
- She does spill the beans in South America (8)
- Go to pieces when the deficit mounts and plunge out (8)
- One who pretends to take up residence in Yorkshire (8)

Use the same diagram for either the Cryptic or the Easy puzzle.



- Tossed the thresholds? (7)
- Right back with desert in an anagram (8)
- As an act, playing a game (7)
- Convinced the anaesthetist has worked? (11, 7)
- A dust jacket for "Man In The Field" (8, 6)
- A fight to get employment (10)
- Dogs take the cut tart in and it is enticing (8)
- The undercooked parts have a cheery taste (8)
- Slender make Parveen wild (7)
- But I'd be held up as an authority (8)
- It's the bird with the pink tail, dear, flying about (8)
- Give a name and number in everybody (4)
- Short-term worker (8, 6)
- Overtakes (8)
- Quiet spell (4)
- Assesses (7)
- Enthusiasm (8)
- Enthusiasm (10)
- Mosquito (4)
- Took no notice (7)
- Bottommost (8)
- Appoint (6)
- Shed's area (3)
- Vote (8)
- Full amount (10)
- Blushing (4)
- Piece of burning (8)
- Worshipful (7)
- Just outside (10 hours) (7, 4)
- Objective (10)
- Senior journalist (8)
- Attack (8)
- June (8)
- Structural shocks (7)
- Regal (5)
- Intercept (7)
- Anarchy (11)
- Morbid preoccupations (10)
- Figure of speech (10)
- Surprise greatly (8)
- Stirred up (8)
- Stirred (7)
- Necessitate (8)
- One who pretends to take up residence in Yorkshire (8)
- Unit of power (4)

EASY PUZZLE

- Combination (8)
- Hawaiian island (8)
- Unassuming (8)
- Cedars (8)
- Drive back (7)
- Heart wood (4)
- Wills (10)
- Name (10)
- Mends (7)
- One who pretends to take up residence in Yorkshire (8)
- Most recent (8)

